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"KACH-DEVAYANI"

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Horniman Golden Jubilee

FIFTY YEARS A JOURNALIST

(See Page 3)

Humorous Skit
by
E. J. OLIVER

********** THE RELUCTANT SCRIBE

I don't mind one bit being broke; in fact. I welcome the occasion to give the individuals who have a bill to collect something to worry about—and worrying about bills he can't collect is the surest way of shortening the life of the most hardened bill-maker.

Whether the present generation is willing to acknowledge it or not, anyone who contributes to reducing the longevity of the above-mentioned species of the social animal is a humanitarian and a patriot. Unfortunately these great occasions almost always coincide with an adverse activity on the part of my life partner whose white cells have been trained to function on lines diametrically opposed to mine.

It was on one of these "B" days (Broke days) when sitting before an empty wallet, I contemplated with pleasure the happy prospect of making a definite contribution to mental and physical wear and tear of quite a few of those who begged to draw my kind attention to their long standing dues and expressed a hope that the matter of their bills would receive my urgent consideration—when suddenly I was made aware of a wad of printed matter in the dangerous vicinity of my nasal apparatus.:

"Here, read this. They want articles for this paper, why can't you do something about it? . . . It was the home battery shelling.

"Well, my dear old life partner, if that is the attitude your paper takes about the shortage of paper in this country . . ." But the larynx wasn't allowed further exercise.

"I mean why can't you sit and write something useful instead of . . ."

"Don't proceed," I implored, "the rest is familiar to me. But you know I simply can't. I have forgotten my spellings. Besides I am not well. I am developing two new corns."

If there were tears of sympathy in my companion's eyes, she was certainly not prepared to shed them then.

"And anyway," I ventured, "What can I write about? The grey matter just won't function. It hasn't been greased for quite a while."

A dangerous smile hovered round the frau's lips. It did not portend any good. The next blow was being calculated and weighed before delivery and when the goods were handed out I had a presentiment that I would be somewhere sprawling near the ropes.

"If you think I am going to hold the fort any longer against your creditors while you go slinking under beds and behind curtains, I am going to prove your mistake: I am leaving for my mother's this very evening and don't expect me back until you can show by statistics that you are able to maintain a family on your own unaided efforts without a regular remittance from my father and an occasional one from yours."

You couldn't blame Eisenhower and Hitler if they swooned had Monty and Rommel presented their respective chiefs with a similar ultimatum, for it must be admitted that in my campaigns for high mortality among the ungodly deprivers of the wage earner's cash I had to depend entirely on my better half for execution of schemes and final strategy, confining myself strictly to the broad outlines and general planning.

A bright idea suddenly flashed through the gloom.

"Look here," I said, "instead of an article, wouldn't it be a fruitier idea to send the editor my infallible tips for the next meeting. The old boy will be in such high spirits at the end of the day's haul that he is sure to cable enough dough to solve all our financial difficulties till World War No. 3."

The flint failed to strike fire.

"He may not be a turf lover at all. Besides your horses seem to share your modesty. They don't much care to see their names on the boards."

An unkindly cut! Just because due to an error in calculations, the fiver her mother gave her for bangles failed to show up dividends.

"Very well," I said resignedly, "if that is what you think of my horse lore for the sake of a few bangles that nobody cares to wear now-a-days".

"I don't choose this moment of my departure to be reminded of my stupid credence in you of the past. Let us part friends."

I laughed—a hollow mirthless laugh.

"Part! why if you wait just long enough for a letter I am writing to reach Bombay, there'll be enough money after that to open a bank."

"You are telling me?" queried the frau in a voice the tone of which wasn't particularly ennervating.

"I am," I am answered with emphasis." I am writing to your editor suggesting an excellent formula of medicinal herbs that will enable him to get rid of his paunch for good."

"Your skill as a medicine-man is news to me, besides the editor may not have a paunch he wants to get rid of.

"You don't say so," I asked in utter bewilderment "an editor and no paunch! Don't be foolish dear, all editors have it. The one I know has one as big as a magnetic mine. An editor without a paunch would be as ridiculous as Hitler without his moustache, or Goering without his medals. They all develop it by refusing to do their duty by the budding authors of the nation. Only imagine the number of manuscripts they don't read! Well, if that is not how you develop a paunch, I would like to know how else you do?"

"Even if he has a paunch, he wouldn't like everyone to know about it."

Well, if a thing is put that way you can't say much against it, can you?

The war situation, as far as the reader can judge for himself was not very favourable for the hero. The enemy's panzer divisions had the citadel firmly in its grip. Even a retreat according to plans was out of the possibility of a successful strategy. The only reasonable course of action was to do the Fascist salute with both hands. Before throwing in the towel, however I gave the old bean another vigorous scratch and tapped a last S. O. S. to the white cells beneath that if they could not mobilize their divisions now, they might as well disband and go home.

Firmness of a tone is a language that even cells can understand. Before long they were able to cough up a perfect plan of operation for repairing the family fortune which, viewed from every angle, failed to reveal any flaw. I could have walked like Caesar on my head, my helmet in my hand but toned down the jubilation to an interjecting "aha!"

"Did you say anything," inquired my doubting Thomas.

"As a matter of fact, I did. I said "aha!" Archimides used the expression when a great solution suddenly dawned upon him; even Columbus registered his satisfaction in a similar manner on spotting the new world. Posterity will condone me for borrowing from their dignified diction, for the occasion demands it."

"That reminds me of an occasion, too, namely my departure and if I am not mistaken it, demands some fast packing."

"Forget it, honey. I have a scheme that'll put you on velvet for the rest of your life."

"What are you obliging the editor with this time, sweet? Hints on Birth Control?"

"Editors don't figure in this master move. In fact you'll do well to let them slip off your mind completely. They are a dying race. They have no place in the post-war reconstruction. What we want now is a plan with swift results, a blitz-plan so to say.

"Where do you get the brand?"

"My dear", I said, "what you don't know would fill volumes. Why here, to be sure," I indicated tapping the old bean, "in fact it's the breeding place, if you'd like to know."

"It's news to me, anyway, let's hear more about it!"

"I dare say you remember a pal of mine called Ebbie."

"The one with a wart somewhere on the circumference of his neck?"

"Not one," I corrected, "but two. One of them has been regrafted to serve as a stud, but the blighter happens to be the very guy I am referring to. He has immense possibilities and can be made to yield the juice for quite a while, if tapped on scientific lines."

"What's the secret formula?"

"No formula at all. Just psychology—a keen observation of human nature, that's all."

"You couldn't do it, you haven't the tools. But, go on, I am intrigued to know more."

"Well, this bloke, in addition to his other shortcomings, suffers from the unfortunate delusion that he can crack a joke."

"And what's wrong with that?"

"Nothing, absolutely; only, the fellows at the club would prefer him to crack nuts. The real trouble, of course, is that he hasn't cared to overhaul his stock of jokes since he cut his last grinder with the result the boys are so sore about Scotchmen that they would shoot one on sight."

"Why can't they shoot Ebbie instead? It's more economical."

"Brilliant idea," I confessed, "but don't go about unleashing it. You'll destroy the branch I am hanging on to."

"I forgot, I won't."

"The general tendency, so far, has been to duck for shelter the moment he pops his mug anywhere on the horizon. Fellows have been known to contract the most dangerous epidemics overnight to avoid any party where his presence was suspected."

"And what do you expect to do? Have him changed at an Oxford group meeting and collect a bonus from every member of the club?"

"Off the path completely. I work on psychology, not chance. He does not need a change. I need all the change he can possibly spare."

"No doubt about that, but how exactly do you propose to collect it?"

"Very much on the lines that Hercules collected the golden apples. Instead of fighting shy of this social hydra, I shall beard him in his den. This will give him the opportunity he has been waiting for to unload all he knows about Scotchmen at one sitting. Dashed uncomfortable, I dare say. You couldn't blame Hercules if he scratched off this particular item of his list of labours."

"I wouldn't either," assented the bitter half, "the whole thing is most silly."

"Companion of the sacred noose," I said, "Dewey would have grabbled at the idea with both hands for his campaign against the New Deal and I must own I am disappointed in you. I expected....."

"Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed," piously responded the frau quoting St. John, "But will you tell me the connection between your friends with the warts and the adjustment of the family budget?"

"Sorry, old thing," I apologised "I thought everything was as plain as pikestaff. My mistake entirely. I suppose Einstein made the same error when he spoke about relativity. The one affinity about all great minds is that they go wrong on the same point, namely over-estimating the capacity of the common herd to grapple."

"Then necks out of shape. So, what about it?

"What about what?"

"About Ebbie."

"Not about Einstein?"

"No, bypass him and mop him later when I have gone".

"Okay. Now you don't reasonably expect that a fellow like Ebbie can be allowed to belch away for all he is worth all that he has fermenting within him about Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Jews on an obliging victim without at the same time rendering himself highly vulnerable to a reasonable proposition about a war-time loan. Do you?"

"I do."

It was time I demonstrated some strong feelings in unmistakable terms.

"Look here," I said, "if in the matter of this proposed loan everything doesn't go according to plans, I'll eat my hat or any hat you can produce, if it comes to that."

The challenge was accepted on the bounce. All attempts to give in the vulgur tongue the proper rendering of the idiom 'eating one's hat' fell on deaf ears. I was told that the larder could still maintain the rest of the family for some time more, provided I strictly adhered to my diet of hats. I need never worry about monotony of the fare either, for the lumber room had enough stock to provide me with a variety of menu—pith hats, straw hats, felt hats and also a tin hat.

Grabbing my walking stick and also my hat with the express intention of abandoning the latter in a dust bin in case of failure, I rushed towards Ebbie's house.

For the rest I must refer the reader to an extract from a page of the spouse's diary of that day:

"Wrote to mother postponing the trip. Hubby bought me a scream of a Benares Saree to celebrate the success of a scheme of his in which I had given him every encouragement. Had the lumber room cleant and a lot of silly hats thrown away. A tin hat found among the heap was melted and the proceeds sent to the National War Front."

We have been lately hearing too much of D-day. So here's a tale of B-day! The former comes once or twice in war-time and does not affect us directly. But B-day is not at all an unusual phenomenon.....Most of us do occasionally have a Broke-day, though we may not solve it in the fashion of this story!

How Stalingrad Is Being Rebuilt

By N. BABIN

Out of the heaps of rubble and ashes a new Stalingrad is arising. The town looks like a huge construction site. The people work from morning to night, seven days a week and everywhere there is perfect order. Early in the morning housewives hurry to work and everybody knows her place and what she has to do. When the normal working hours are over, factory and office workers hurry to the building jobs to do their bit towards rebuilding the city.

In the city there are already many houses that have been rebuild by the efforts of housewives, scientific workers, and engineers. Without brigades of volunteers formed by the inhabitants of the city themselves, the amount of work that has been done was not even to be thought of.

And indeed much has already been done. The factories are turning out their production, the people have eleven thousand houses in which to live, some repaired, some newly built.

Between 1st of January and 10th of August hundreds of new houses were erected and new homes provided for 18,613 people. During the same period the people built a large number of dwelling houses with 100,000 square feet floor space for their own private use. Private builders putting up their own houses were given long term credits amounting to 40,563,000 roubles last year and further 20,165,000 roubles this year. Dozens of shops and dining-rooms have been rebuilt. The Trust number fifty-three in Barricades' district built a two-storey dining-room with an accommodation for 1,500 people. At the "Red October" factory dining-room for 500 people has been built.

ATTENTION TO SCHOOLS

Stalingraders are paying particular attention to schools. Some twenty schools were opened as early as March last year, the number which now increased to forty.

There are power-station, watermains, trams, baths, and kindergartens working in Stalingrad today. When Stalingraders begin work in those many sections of the city, they continue until they have repaired all the buildings in that section. Some sections of the city, therefore, have quite a normal appearance.

Heaps of rubble, all have been cleaned away, and trees and shrubs have been planted. last year ten thousand and this year fifty thousand. Streets are all swept clean. even those where buildings had been completely destroyed.

In majority of the apartments of their city, Stalingraders have shown considerable skill and resourcefulness. Immediately after the liberation of Stalingrad the question of using bricks of ruined houses was raised. The walls that had been pierced by shells and blackened by fire were dismantled and bricks cleaned and stacked along roads where they could easily be obtained for building purposes. Trucks that were passing that way picked up the bricks and took them where they were needed.

All the Stalingrad streets became a part of the huge conveyor providing building materials and equipment for houses and workers.

On the initiative of the "Red October" workers building of one-storey brick-houses was begun alongside the factory there is now the whole street of these one-storey houses with iron roofs inhabited by Stalingrad workers, teachers, and engineers. A year ago there was nothing here but ruins and broken bricks.

The first house of this type was built in four days, later the bricklayers and carpenters reduced this to two days until at last the record was achieved—the house was built in eight hours.

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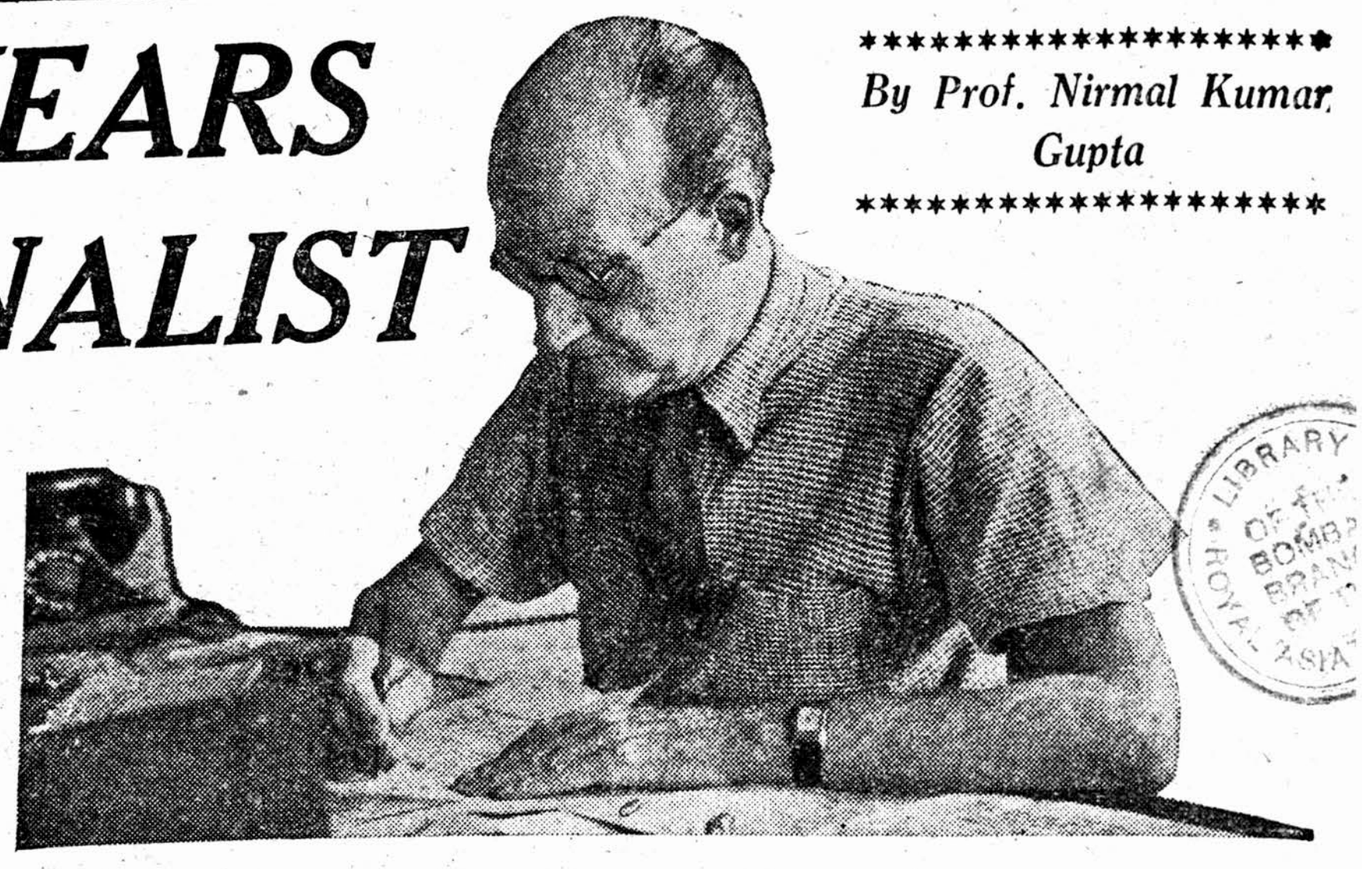
FIFTY YEARS A JOURNALIST

A Golden Jubilee Tribute

By Prof. Nirmal Kumar Gupta



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

No other paper would be more suitable than the "Bombay Chronicle", which Mr. Horniman founded, to pay my humble tribute to this Prince amongst journalists.

I am lucky to be one of the few men in India who have known Mr. Horniman the longest, in fact, ever since 1907, soon after he landed in Calcutta. I have had the privilege of knowing the family of Mr. Horniman while I was in England and I claim a greater knowledge of the man than most people in this country.

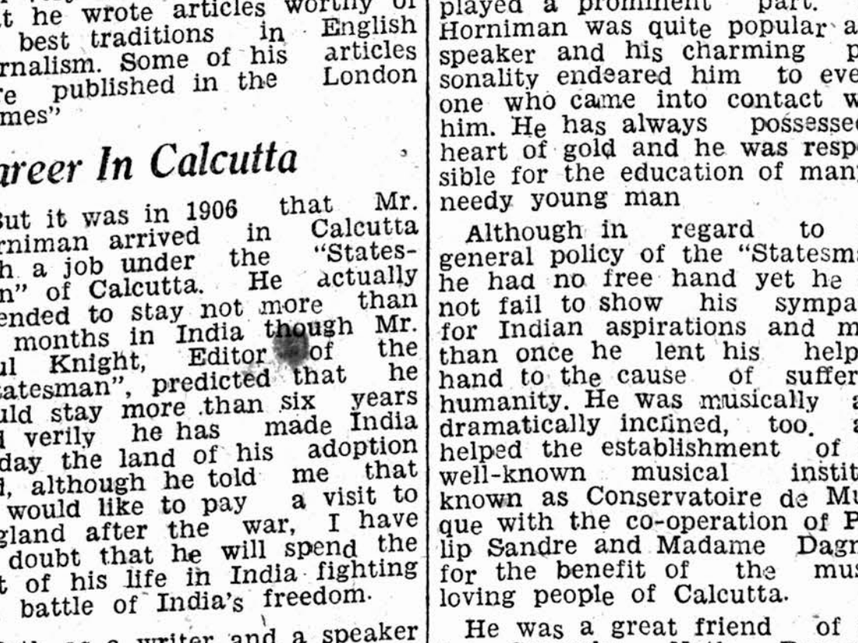
Mr. Horniman was born of an English family as the seventh and youngest son of Mr. William Horniman and Mrs. Sarah Horniman somewhere in the south-east coast of England, where as a naval officer Mr. Horniman's father was stationed in July 1873. His father being transferred to some Pacific station the family moved to Belgium to live as the conditions of life there were very comfortable and pleasant.

The family was connected not only with the British Navy (besides his father, two of his brothers joined the Navy), but had a distinguished record in journalism and the stage. Two of his brothers were journalists—one of them, Mr. Roy Horniman, being also a playwright. His sisters were married to army and naval officers who attained high rank and distinction. I have known one of his brothers, Admiral Henry Horniman in England and three sisters, namely, Miss Mary Horniman, Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Morgan, the wife of Lt.-General Morgan.

Dauntless Against Tyranny

On the return of his family from Belgium Mr. Horniman had his early training in school at Portsmouth but he took to journalism at a very early stage. He was a sub-editor of a Provincial paper in Portsmouth and one day the Editor left suddenly. The Editorial Chair was vacant. So Mr. B. G. Horniman promptly sat down and took charge. Subsequently Mr. Alfred Harmsworth (afterwards Lord Northcliffe) confirmed his action and he wonderfully raised its circulation. That Mr. Horniman even then had something of the rebel in him against anything wrong was more than evidenced from that early age. He could not brook the dictation of which Lord Northcliffe was rather fond.

One day Northcliffe telephoned from London telling Mr. Horniman to reverse the policy of the paper in a certain matter. Mr. Horniman declined to do so and had to leave the paper later on; but he was not sorry. As morning shows the day, this little story of his early life could well be taken as an illustration of the spirit that has inspired him all his life. He has never hesitated to call a spade a spade, and like almost a John Hampden he has been dauntless against tyranny. That is why he was able to become a champion of the persecuted and oppressed humanity, and like Robert Burns he has always valued the dignity of man as man.



Mr. Horniman addressing a public meeting.

Mr. Horniman worked for sometime in Fleet Street and Mr. Norman Ewer, the Foreign Editor of the "Daily Herald" who knew him very well told the writer that he wrote articles worthy of the best traditions in English journalism. Some of his articles were published in the London "Times"

Career In Calcutta

But it was in 1906 that Mr. Horniman arrived in Calcutta with a job under the "Statesman" of Calcutta. He actually intended to stay not more than six months in India though Mr. Paul Knight, Editor of the "Statesman", predicted that he would stay more than six years and verily he has made India to-day the land of his adoption and, although he told me that he would like to pay a visit to England after the war, I have no doubt that he will spend the rest of his life in India fighting the battle of India's freedom.

Both as a writer and a speaker Mr. Horniman made his mark in Calcutta. His famous article on communal riots in Eastern Bengal under the caption 'The Lesson of Comilla' was an eye opener and gave food for serious thought. On two other occasions he distinguished himself, namely, the occasion of the Delhi Darbar in 1912 and the occasion of the arrival of the Dalai Lama in Darjeeling from Tibet. As News Editor under the Editorship of Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe he made the "Statesman" a power in India—and those who had the privilege of being trained under him know what a wonderful journalist he has been.

Most people seem to think a good deal of men who can write spicy articles on various subjects including 'Gods, Men and Frogs' and they forget that the most difficult function in a newspaper office is that of "making" the paper, which the news editor and sub-editors perform, and a thorough knowledge of journalism necessitates the handling of the situation from the lowest rung of the ladder. Mr. Horniman knows the secrets of all the stages and no printer or proof-reader has ever been able to hoodwink him.

Popular Figure

As a speaker he adorned the Calcutta Parliament in which famous Calcutta journalists like Mr. Fraser Blair, Mr. Digby, Mr. J. A. Jones and Mr. Pat Lovett played a prominent part. Mr. Horniman was quite popular as a speaker and his charming personality endeared him to everyone who came into contact with him. He has always possessed a heart of gold and he was responsible for the education of many a needy young man

Although in regard to the general policy of the "Statesman" he had no free hand yet he did not fail to show his sympathy for Indian aspirations and more than once he lent his helping hand to the cause of suffering humanity. He was musically and dramatically inclined, too, and helped the establishment of the well-known musical institute known as Conservatoire de Musique with the co-operation of Philip Sandre and Madame Dagmar for the benefit of the music-loving people of Calcutta.

He was a great friend of the late Surendra Nath Banerjee. But it was S. K Ratcliffe and Pat Lovett who recommended him to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was in search of an Editor for the "Bombay Chronicle". Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had an eye for merit and he discovered in no time the right man in Mr. Horniman who left Calcutta in 1913 to found the "Bombay Chronicle". Thus what was Calcutta's loss was Bombay's gain, and the freedom that he enjoyed in Bombay in the matter of conducting the paper enabled him to give full expression of his genius as a journalist. All the Calcutta journalists combined to give him a farewell dinner and expressed their appreciation of him as a journalist

Captures Bombay

In Bombay he began a new career and here he got not only the co-operation of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta but a galaxy of brilliant men like Dinshah Wacha, Homi Mody, Kaikhusru Ardeshir and Syed Hossain and others, and in no time the "Bombay Chronicle" became the favourite paper of Western India and sold like hot cakes. The "Bombay Gazette", a very old paper of Bombay, disappeared and Bori Bunder, in spite of the fact that Sir Stanley Reed was the presiding genius had to reduce the price of the "Times of India".

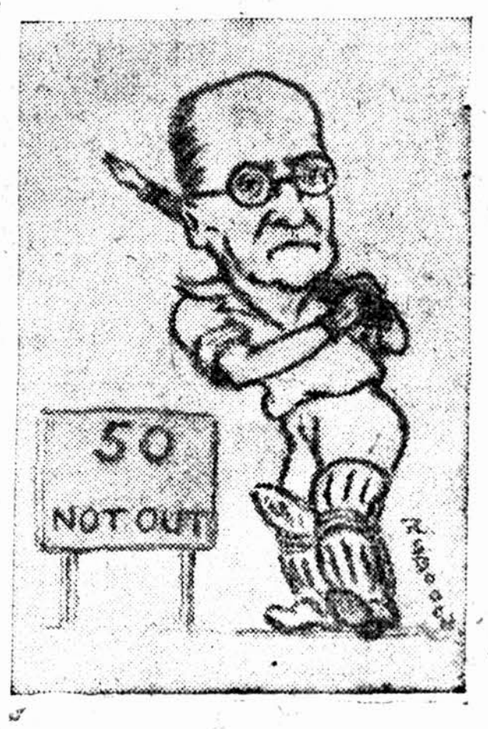
From the very beginning Mr. Horniman set his face against evil and he found it necessary to attack most vehemently the policy of the late Lord Willingdon as Governor of Bombay. In spite of the fact that Lady Willingdon and he were on very friendly terms he did not spare the great Pro-Consul for what he considered to be his inequities. Lord Willingdon's friends decided to erect a memorial to him at the time of his departure from Bombay, but Mr. Horniman with others organised one of the biggest demonstrations that Bombay has ever known to protest against the Willingdon memorial meeting. I was present in Bombay on that day and I found the Bombay Town Hall and the whole of Elphinstone Circle was a seething mass of humanity and people from all over the province assembled to join this anti-Willingdon memorial protest.

Part In Politics

Mr. Horniman openly joined about this time the political life in India and took part in several sessions of the Indian National Congress. He was the very soul of the Home Rule League and wielded his powerful pen against tyranny where tyranny existed. For his fearless courage and

(Continued On Page 18)

A portrait done in 1917



The House Of Commons In Committee

By ORLO WILLIAMS
In "Britain Today"

A visitor to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, if he were lucky in the date of his admission ticket, might see the House full to overflowing, with members who could not find seats standing closely packed at the bar of the House or behind the Speaker's Chair, while one member, standing on one side of the massive Table of the House was making a long speech about the nation's finances, to which all were listening with great attention. And the visitor would be told, if a person of knowledge were by his side, that the member making the speech was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that he was introducing the Budget, or series of resolutions which declare the taxes to be imposed for the coming year. Yet he would observe that the Speaker's Chair was empty, and if he asked why the Speaker was absent on so important an occasion, the answer would be: "because the House is in Committee."

Again, if a visitor were less lucky in his day he might find the House in an apparently languid mood, with only a sprinkling of members present and large empty spaces on the benches: short, unexciting speeches would be following one another rapidly, and a gentleman seated at the Table would be rising now and then to put a question (quite unintelligible to the visitor) which would perhaps be followed by a few cries of "Aye" or "No", and then the exchange of short speeches would begin again. Our visitor, on asking what was going on, would be told: "Oh, this is only the committee stage of (let us say) the Apothecaries Registration Bill." So that, if the same visitor had been in the Gallery on both occasions, he would have learned that the House in committee may be very crowded and intent, or very empty and rather listless—a fact that is not always realized.

Only Relaxation

Many people, probably judging from their own experience of committees formed in local communities for local purposes, to organize a village flower show, perhaps, or to collect subscriptions for a wedding present, suppose that, when the House of Commons is in committee, this denotes a somewhat "undress" and informal discussion during which the members—to use a popular phrase—go into a free and easy sort of "huddle" about some matter. This is not so. In the House the rules of order in debate are always strictly observed in whatever guise it deliberates: for instance, even in committee, one question must be disposed of before another can be proposed and only one member at a time can address the committee. There is only one real relaxation in the procedure when the House sits as a committee—namely, that a member can speak more than once on the same question: and this is of value when a point of detail is being discussed and a satisfactory settlement is being arrived at in the course of a debate, for it allows elucidation to take place and second thoughts, if arrived at, to be stated. Opportunities for this kind of thing, however, do not always occur during the proceedings of a Committee of the whole House. Much depends on the occasion and the question before the committee.

> **The debates in the Committee are neither informal nor "undress". A political crisis may as easily occur there as when the House is in session. The Committee in fact is an important instrument of the working of British democracy.**

Let us therefore see what happens when the House of Commons goes into committee; and let us assume that this takes place immediately after "Questions" which occupy the first hour of all sittings except on Fridays After the last question has been called and answered, the speaker will say: "The Clerk will now proceed to read the Orders of the Day." Whereupon the Clerk of the House, sitting in his wig and gown at the right hand side of the Table in front of the Speaker, rises from his seat and reads out from the Order paper either "Ways and Means Committee", or "Supply Committee" or (to use the imaginary example used above) "Apothecaries Registration Bill. Committee." There are other possibilities, but these three are the commonest.

At any of these words read by the Clerk the Speaker rises from his Chair and leaves the House without any further ado, the Clerk of the House does the same, while the Sergeant-at-Arms walks up to the Table and places the Mace, till then lying on the Table, on rests below the level of its top. Then the Chairman of Ways and Means, who is a member specially appointed to preside over Committees of the whole House, or the Deputy Chairman, takes the seat just vacated by the Clerk of the House. The Clerk Assistant, sitting on the Chairman's left hand, again reads out the Order of the Day and the Chairman, according to the precise nature of the business, either calls upon a member to move a resolution (of which notice will already have been given, as a rule) or himself reads out the question upon which the debate is to begin.

An Olden Relic

Thus, he may call upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to move the Budget resolutions of which everybody in the country is eager to learn the terrible contents, or he may call upon a Secretary of State to explain the estimates for his department's expenditure, or, again, he may call upon Mr. Jones to move an amendment standing in his name to Clause One of the Apothecaries Registration Bill, in which perhaps only two or three members besides Mr. Jones have any particular interest. In any case, the member called upon rises to speak, and the functioning of a Committee of the whole House has begun.

It would take up far too much space completely to explain all the inward and historical meaning of these briefly described events. The history and development of Parliamentary committees is long and complicated, and contains some mysteries still not wholly solved. It is, of course, easy to answer such a simple question as: "Why does the Speaker leave the Chair when the House goes into committee?" This is a relic of earlier days when the Speaker of the House was a King's man rather than a Commons man, and kept watch on the House in the King's interest. The House therefore felt more at ease in discussing matters, particularly financial matters in detail, when the Speaker was not present. The Speaker's departure, again, explains the action of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the Mace is the symbol of the Speaker's presence and authority, so that it is placed out of sight when the Chair is empty.

But if it be asked whether there is any difference between the Committee of Ways and Means, the Committee of Supply, and a Committee of the whole House on a Bill, the answer is more complicated, because it is both "no" and "yes." They are all Committees of the whole House, therefore it is obvious that they are identical in composition, for they consist of all the members (except the Speaker). Also, they are presided over in the same way, and the same rules of order in debate apply in all of them. In these respects, then, they are not different from one another; nor is there any difference in their relation, as committees, to the House itself.

Strict Distinction

This last point may be a little difficult to understand; for what, it might be asked, is the sense in speaking of the relation of the whole House to itself? But it becomes clear enough when it is realized that the earliest committees appointed by the House were either individual members—the original meaning of the word "committee" was the person to whom a matter was referred—or small bodies of members, such as are the Select Committees of today, to whom was entrusted the detailed examination of a proposal for the purpose of reporting on it to the House, which purpose having been fulfilled, the committee ceased to have existence Committees grew in size, and eventually for certain purposes, particularly for the control of finance, came to consist of the whole House.

But the distinction between the House itself and a committee is strictly preserved even when the membership of the committee embraces the whole of the members. A Committee of the whole House is nothing more than a committee of members appointed by the House for a specific purpose, sitting by leave of the House and having no right to sit without such leave, and entrusted with the sole duty of examining some matter or Bill and reporting thereon to the House. These aspects of the whole House in committee are symbolized in the forms for setting up the Committees of Ways and Means and of Supply, in the fact that all committees of the whole House terminate their proceedings by making a formal report to the House through the mouth of the Chairman, and in the formula for the adjournment of a committee of the whole House, "that the Chairman do report progress and ask leave to sit again." It may seem a little absurd that the whole House should ask its own leave to sit again, but the old formula emphasizes the fact that what the House does in committee is only done at the behest of the House in its other capacity and with reference to a specific matter.

Therefore, since every committee, however large its membership, is technically an 'ad hoc' body appointed by the House to consider and report on a specific matter, committees of the whole House differ from one another precisely in the nature of the matter referred to them. The whole House in Committee of ways and Means is appointed to consider and report the ways and means by which money is to be raised for meeting the expenses of the State; the Committee of Supply is appointed to consider and report how much money should be spent upon the State services, while as the committee on a Bill the House considers whether the Bill shall or shall not be amended and if so in what respects, and its report consists of the Bill as amended, which is then reprinted from the copy kept by the Clerks at the Table. Each Committee of the whole House is limited in its action to the specific duty laid upon it, so that the Committee of Ways and Means cannot, for instance, switch its activity to considering estimates, since that is the business of the Committee of Supply; and the committee on a Bill cannot do anything but consider that Bill and report it, with or without amendment, to the House. And even if all the 615 members were present while the whole House in a committee were considering a Bill, at a time of acute national crisis, they could not break off the debate on the Bill and proceed to consider issues of war and peace until one of the necessary formulas for the adjournment or termination of the committee's proceedings had been agreed to and uttered. All of which things being well understood in the House, there is no confusion. One matter is disposed of before another comes on, however swiftly this may occur.

Admirable Illustration

Well, then, is there no truth in the belief that, when the House is in committee, procedure is a little less formal and that there is an easier and quicker "give and take"? There is some truth in it when the business of the committee is the consideration of a Bill during which for the most part, matters of detail rather than issues of principle are being discussed. And, since an important Government Bill usually involves only a few issues of principle and a great many points of detail, the debate can vary from being a series of long and impassioned speeches to consisting of an almost conversational exchange of brief remarks between two or three members and the Minister in charge of the Bill, which results in the acceptance or withdrawal of the proposed amendment. An able Minister shows great tactical skill in adroitly and diplomatically conducting these exchanges. Moreover, the Chairman's power to select amendments (upon which there is no space to enlarge) enables him to intervene frequently for the purpose of guiding the debate in a helpful manner.

The committee stage of the Government's Education Bill which has taken place during the February and March of this year affords an admirable illustration of every aspect of such proceedings. There was, for instance, a motion to report progress, on which was discussed and accepted an informal and friendly agreement to complete consideration of this very long Bill within a certain time. Again, I take almost at random an occasion when an amendment was moved to provide that an order should not be made to transfer a school to a new site till public notice of the proposed transfer had been given and objections considered. The Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education at first refused to accept the amendment, but, after two other members had spoken and the proposer of the amendment had made a second plea, he gave way to the extent of saying that the matter would be reconsidered, on which assurance the amendment was withdrawn. Nevertheless, on the very same Bill one or two issues of principle were very acutely raised, the Minister refused to give way, and the House divided. Again, as is well known, the occasion of the resignation of Lord Rosebery's Government in 1894 was an adverse vote on the Army estimates in the Committee of Supply. Thus, it may be seen that it is the subject of a debate and the amount of political feeling that it engenders which gives it its relative importance. A political crisis can as easily occur in Committee of the whole House as when the Speaker is in the Chair.

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WHAT MAKES A MARRIAGE SUCCESSFUL?

The problem of what makes a marriage successful is one which is of essential importance to every human being. As with most important problems, solutions without number have been put forward, each different from the rest. But whereas there are at least groups of people who agree as to the correct solution of other important problems, this one is solved differently by every person who thinks about it. Psychologists offer solutions, each according to different theories of biology, endocrinology, or whatever approach they favour; while John Smiths and Mary Browns all over the country are agreeing to get married because each finds the other fulfils an ideal concerning a suitable partner in marriage.

Mass-Observation felt that it could make a valuable contribution to the solution of this problem by examining the ideas of a number of thinking people on the subject. They therefore asked their National Panel of Voluntary Observers to send in their ideas about it. It will be shown how some semblance of order can be introduced into the variety of opinions about what makes a marriage successful.

Broadly speaking, the factors suggested as making for successful marriage could be grouped under four headings:

(a) Psychological things making for compatibility, such as mutual interests or similarity of temperament

(b) External things, such as can more easily be taken into account in deciding to marry. These include things like having children, having sufficient money, and not living with in-laws.

(c) Things enabling the partners to overcome any causes of friction which may arise, such as an ability to give and take, a sense of humour, mutual respect, and so on.

(d) Things relating to the physical side of marriage.

Equal Mentions

The first three of these types of factor received roughly an equal number of mentions.

It is the first of these groups, the things which make two people get on well together which is the most important, and the least agreed upon. Wherever one person mentioned one thing as essential, another said it was not really important! A lot of people thought a common outlook on fundamentals was essential. But even here there was no agreement on the necessary extent of the similarity advisable:

'Not too much diversity in outlook and standards generally.'

The man and woman must have the same principles about religion and social order.'

'If they are of different sects one should if possible join the other.'

With which was contrasted a certainly much smaller number of people who thought even these fundamental similarities not essential:

'It does not matter if the two people have radically different ideas about religion, politics or important things if they agree over the small details of living'

There was even less agreement about the necessity for similarity of taste in smaller things; to the remarks quoted above, the following can be opposed:

'It may not matter very much if one likes roses and the other tulips, or if one likes poetry and the other thrillers but if one is a dry rationalist in religion, and the other is a Catholic and highly superstitious, it may be more difficult.

The next two remarks illustrate even better the complete diversity of opinion on the importance of similar tastes:

'To my mind a successful marriage implies the sharing of everything, including interests.'

'I have seen too many successful marriages between people who have quite different likes and dislikes and hobbies to think there is anything much in sharing interests'

With regard to similarity of temperament, there was the same complete disagreement:

'I think a pair of people should be interested in the same things, though being temperamentally different doesn't matter.'

'It is not essential for a man and a woman to have tastes in common for their marriage to be a success. But there 'must' be a certain similarity of temperament'

'This is not the physical attraction which forms a large part of the passionate love of the early days of most marriages but rather a spiritual or psychological attraction similar to the attraction that causes two people of the same sex to become friends Passionate love based on physical attraction is referred to later in this article

An Interesting Suggestion

One item of interest was mentioned by about one person in ten; although it did not occur to the remainder, there was no open disagreement. This was that, if similarity of interest went too far, boredom would be the result.

'A common interest in basic questions such as religion, education, amusements, but not so completely as to make marriage boring.'

From the lack of open disagreement with this view, it can be inferred that there is considerable agreement among those who think mutual interests necessary, but that too great a similarity of interests is not desirable.

For real agreement, however, it is necessary to turn to the third group of suggestions: that the partners should be equipped with qualities which will enable them to overcome frictions which are bound to arise. There was some difference of opinion as to what these qualities were, but that something of the sort was necessary was very frequently mentioned:

'Goodwill with charity is the one absolute essential. It can triumph over all other adverse factors'

'No two people can live happily together unless they are prepared to give and take, to co-operate, to be tolerant of the idiosyncracies of the other'

'Mutual respect and toleration are all-important.'

'There must be loyalty and mutual trust.

'A sense of humour in both.'

Most people, therefore, consider that some sort of effort is needed on both sides to make marriage a success even when the partners are most suitably matched.

The sort of thing which is most easily taken into account by those about to get married is contained in the second group, the external factors. The most important of these, in the order of frequency with which they were mentioned, are:

1. Sufficient money.
2. Having children.
3. Independence from in-laws.
4. Agreement concerning bringing up of children and having them.
5. A similar background regarding class, education, etc.
6. Good health.
7. Correct age relationship.

None of these things was mentioned by more than about one person in four. These are the types of things which the old and wise tell the young are necessary, but even here there does not seem to be complete agreement as to which are the necessary factors. Most people seemed to agree that these things alone would not make a marriage happy, although some went so far as to say absence of them will almost certainly prevent the marriage from being successful.

The title of this article (reproduced from the "World Review") is intriguing. The article itself is the result of an inquiry conducted by "Mass Observation", which is the British version of the American "Gallup Poll".

We would like to publish a few contributions on this subject from our readers. The articles should not be of the "literary" type but well-thought-out and constructive. Those based on personal experience and observation will naturally be preferred.

Sexual Factor

Perhaps the most revealing thing arising out of this investigation was the general absence of stress on the physical side of marriage. Many no doubt, considered physical attraction so essential as not to be worthy of special mention; but repeatedly it was stressed that this was of importance chiefly in the early stages of marriage:

'I think a successful marriage is founded first on physical attraction... But it is only the beginning and plays its biggest part at the beginning. Beyond this there must be intellectual harmony, pleasure in companionship in doing things together, reading books, seeing plays or films, hearing music, etc'

'In the quiet spells between the glamour of love and physical attraction, only deep friendship can stand the test.'

'In the long run, I doubt if the sexual factor is so important in marriage as is generally thought. I should say it is important during the first few years, but that it gradually recedes in importance'

Some people, in discussing the physical aspects of marriage, stressed that the partners should be adapted to each other physically. This was particularly mentioned by men but often by women too:

'The man and woman must be in the same physical category, both generally and sexually, or again they will each tend to associate with their equals in this respect'

Less frequently, it was suggested that a certain amount of knowledge was necessary before marriage, but this point was not often elaborated fully. Typical was this remark:

'Each must know enough of the physiological problems of the other to be tender and understanding'

On the whole, however, the most outstanding thing about the replies in this group was the lack of stress on the physical side of marriage, which was usually treated as one part only of marriage, and often as a not very important part. It is possible that amongst a less thoughtful group of people than the Mass-Observation Panel, the stress would be different.

Guiding Questions

These facts of private opinion give a guide to the questions which anyone contemplating marriage should ask himself (or herself). These questions should apparently include the following:

1. Will passionate love be followed by mutual affection and respect?
2. Are both of us likely to be able to overcome the irritations and differences of opinion which sooner or later are bound to arise?
3. Have we sufficient money and if not, does it matter?
4. Do we agree about having children or not, and on how to bring them up? If not, are we likely to attach so much importance to our own point of view as to spoil the marriage?
5. Can we come to a satisfactory advance understanding about in-laws?
6. Are we both in good health, and if not, does it matter?
7. Are there any differences in background of home and education which are likely to prove insuperable?
8. Are we physically matched to each other?

These are the main questions which a consensus of opinion indicate to be important. In a subject for which there are no experts, and very little agreement, it is possible that majority experience may be of most value. The common sense of comon folk can avoid the disasters of so many marriages particularly among the better-off and better educated.

I wave before Thy sacred shrine
Three lambent, quivering lights,
Enkindled by my soul's dim fire
'Mid heavy-clouded nights.

One golden flame that erstwhile slept
In my devoted heart,
Now strives to mingle with its source
From which it fell apart.

Another flaunts its pale blue flame,
Ignited in my mind,
Wherewith I seek in this dark maze
Thy glorious truth to find.

The last shoots up, a piercing flame
That glows with red desire,
Whose radiance torch-like guides the path
Of duty stern and dire.

My soul will burn with lustre bright
When all these flames combine,
For then the darkness will be gone:
Thy Sun alone shall shine.

—Kamala S. Dongerkery.

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PROLONGING HUMAN LIFE

By DONALD FRASER, F.R.C.S.

This may seem to be an odd time to talk of prolonging life, when the total energy of great nations and millions of individuals is being directed to shortening it. But medicine is a paradoxical business not only in wartime. In peacetime too, we have our Japs and Huns. They are, of course, the immediate causes of disease but also the frailty of human nature and the lethargy of the people we are trying to help. Man seeks medical aid when he falls down and can go no further. He obviously requires it then, but until that time resents what he considers to be interference with his personal affairs. The concept of positive health and the huge scheme to promote it will never be anything more than just that until man in the mass has been educated to demand it. It may be of interest to examine life span and study ways and means at our disposal of promoting health and what has been done in this century to prolong life.

To begin at the beginning or even earlier. We have in Britain an extensive medical service to provide ante-natal, natal, and post-natal care. It is at the beginning of life that the most profitable salvaging of life can be effected profitable at least in numbers. It is a generally accepted principle that healthy mothers beget healthy children, and it is interesting to note that the pregnant woman is the only healthy member of the population in our day who comes for medical advice in an effort to remain healthy. She attends not only for herself, but in the interest of her unborn child.

Manifold Services

We have here in every community well run ante-natal clinics where mothers attend for regular examination up to delivery. These clinics are best conducted under the direction of people active in the practice of obstetrics. Their services are manifold: they detect the ravages of past disease which may have a bearing on the present problem; they detect the onset of disease developing in pregnancy; they try to maintain with the aid of diet, medicines, and hygiene, as high a standard of health and as normal a pregnancy as possible. Many of the birth tragedies are thereby avoided. Doctors are always fighting the lethargy of the public. It is of interest to record the public reaction to supplies of vitamins sent to us in Britain by America under Lease-Lend agreement. Our wartime diet is adequate, but little more and these accessory food factors are of invaluable help to pregnant women. They were not taken up in some areas and only by charging a few pennies was it possible to convince people that concentrated orange juice was good for them.

Most women here prefer to have their babies in hospital. The country is alive to this demand and to the necessity of providing more extensive institutional accommodation for maternity. At the moment great numbers of normal cases are delivered in their homes by midwives—skilled and specially trained nurses who can call out more expert medical aid when required. The maternal mortality of four or five in a thousand deliveries can still be lowered. Child-birth fever has been largely eliminated by a combination of prophylaxis to avoid infection and the wonderful medicines of the sulphonamide group which have recently become available to us. In as short a time as ten years the mortality of child-birth fever has dropped from one in five to one in twenty or less. This is a wonderful advance. Penicillin will probably reduce this figure still further when it becomes generally available, for this drug can tackle infections which are resistant to the sulphonamide drugs.

Blood Transfusion

The war with the blitz and all its horrors has brought one good thing in its wake. Stored blood is now available in depots and at base hospitals and has been the means of saving a great number of lives from that other bugbear of maternity work—haemorrhage. Indeed, no maternity service can be efficient without an auxiliary blood transfusion service. By means of flying squads its use is extended to emergencies in medical practice at home.

So much for the mother—now for the child. A certain number are lost at birth, perhaps thirty-five in a thousand—still-births we call them—some are unavoidable but a great number can still be saved by expert midwifery. The birth of a child is a physiological process, but any abnormality requiring interference calls for expert attention only. This has been recognised as a principle here for a long time. Proper emphasis is placed on midwifery in the medical curriculum for doctors. The standard of the Central Midwifery Board for nurses too, has been steadily raised and differs little from that for the doctors.

While the war is taking a heavy toll of humanity, doctors and scientists are busy in combating disease and enabling man to increase his span of life!

Of the children born alive at the turn of the century, about one hundred and twenty in a thousand were lost in the first year. The average over the country now is less than fifty per thousand. This gratifying improvement has resulted largely from application of knowledge concerning infectious diseases. It is a statistical fact that the incidence of breast feeding is much lower in the group of children which succumb in the first few months than amongst those who survive. How important this may be is difficult to estimate as other factors operate, but we do all we can to encourage and help mothers to maintain breast feeding.

Child Welfare Clinics

Scarlet fever, diphteria, whooping cough and the like claim only a tithe of the lives lost fifty years ago. Deaths from diphtheria in particular are entirely preventable. Apart from these specific fevers thousands of small babies are still lost to respiratory and bowel infections every year. The "sulpha" drugs are helping tremendously but the real causes behind the scenes are poverty, malnutrition and ignorance. These are not cured by medicines, at least not the sort that come out of a bottle

A wider dissemination of knowledge on feeding, hygiene and general welfare of infants has been invaluable. All big hospitals here have what we call "well-baby" clinics where the mother can attend for advice rather than for treatment There are also, spread over Britain, three thousand child welfare centres with similar function and their importance cannot be over-estimated.

Although there has been such an improvement in salvaging life in the first year it is strange to find that the death rate in the first month has little changed in fifty years. The answer is partly to be found in the babies who by developmental errors are not equipped physically for the continuation of life, but there is another great problem here, the rearing of the premature baby These children are notoriously disappointing. By full and early use of incubators, oxygen, special feeding and special individual nursing many are being saved. They are worth saving too—Winston Churchill was a premature baby. As the child leaves babyhood and the dangers of infection peculiar to this group, the improvement of mortality rates is less dramatic.

Mass Radiography

Mass radiography in the late teens and twenties implies an acceptance of a high incidence of tuberculosis here. Indeed it cannot be ignored as over twenty thousand people die every year from it. But this mass radiography implies that early tuberculosis is curable. Efforts to ensure pure milk supply and to isolate active cases, emphasise that it is also preventable.

At maturity whole groups of people have been salvaged from the rubbish heap to lead useful lives. Two illustrations suffice: diabetes and pernicious anaemia. Twenty-five years ago the diagnosis of either of these was a certain death sentence. Now by regular injections of the substances which their bodies can no longer produce these people quite rightly consider themselves normal and are able to get on with the serious business of living.

In tropical medicine a host of remedies have evolved which are as specific in their curative power as the surgeon's knife in appendicitis.

Full development of X-rays has given us the chance to peer with the diagnostic eye into hidden areas of the body and detect early changes of disease there.

In surgery we have not only advanced with the help of improved anaesthesia, but we have also improved the general standard. The knowledge and skill that was the envied possession of a few men in 1900 is now extended and widespread over thousands. The spearhead of surgical advance has invaded the cavities of the head and chest to improve and save hundreds of individuals who must have died a few short years ago.

As we move along the life span we are confronted with the problem of cancer. As we nurse greater numbers of the population into the later age groups where cancer is common, we must meet greater numbers of people suffering from it. Man must grow old, it is in the nature of things and he must die of something, but it is a pity that great numbers of people unnecessarily die of cancer before their time. It is here that the doctor meets real sabotage of his work. The heart specialist, MacKenzie, said that man himself knew first when he was ill. We asked a series of women in our hospital under treatment for cancer of the breast what was the time interval between noticing the first symptom—which was never pain—and their consultation with their doctor. The average answer was startling: a year and a half.

The Moral

A year and half of worry for her and wasted opportunity for her doctor. What is the moral of this routine examination at regular intervals? This is a principle common enough in dentistry and appreciated by anyone who runs a car or even a bicycle. Perhaps more important, however, is immediate consultation with the doctor for any change from the normal routine working of the body. All lumps and bumps are suspect and not to be hidden away like dust under a carpet. No doctor will chide a patient for worring about cancer, he too, is mortal, he will welcome the chance to treat an early growth or to reassure the patient that his body is in good order

The modern good results of treating early cancer are not generally known: the failures are more dramatic. To take the common cancers in the female, of the breast and womb, in both five years after treatment over three quarters of the patients are alive and free from disease. This includes the dangers of the treatment—surgery, radium, or X-ray—safely passed.

So, all along the life line there is a mass of medical information which could prolong life and alleviate suffering if it is given the opportunity Technical medicine has run miles ahead of the social services which give it is chance. Freedom from ignorance, poverty and want are essential and vital to the concept of positive health and long life.

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'BRITAIN TO QUIT INDIA AFTER WAR'

LEVITHA ISLAND SURRENDERS

Allied Advance In Italy Continues

Allied Advanced Headquarters, Mediterranean, Oct. 7: Today's Allied communique states: On October 5, the island of Levitha was bombarded by H.M.S. "Aurora" and "Catterick." Armed parties from both ships landed under close support fire and strafing aircraft, and captured the eastern half of the island. After a further bombardment by the six-inch guns of "Aurora" the German garrison commander surrendered at dusk.

The enemy again failed to stabilise his front in the central sector where American troops of the Fifth Army continued to make methodical progress. The enemy has now been driven from his Loinao positions and American troops are fighting two miles north of this place. On their left British and South African troops of the Fifth Army kept abreast with the American thrust and occupied Mount Vigese, which dominates the Pistoia—Bologna road.

Indian troops of the Eighth Army made further advances in High Ground, north of the Rubicon, and captured the town of Sogliano and cleared the village of San Martino

Will contributors please note that their articles, photographs etc. cannot, as a rule, be returned unless they are accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope? This applies equally to contributions handed over personally. Nor can any correspondence be entered into regarding rejected mss.

A scrupulous observation of this rule will facilitate the work of this office—as also of the contributors themselves.

Di Bagnolo against strong opposition. Further west in the valley of the Upper Savio, British troops captured the village of Tezzo after a sharp engagement and took more than 60 prisoners. The weather continued to hamper operations all along the front.

Air: Yesterday fighters of Strategic Air Force carried out strafing attacks against aerodromes in Greece. Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force attacked enemy communications and other military objectives in north-eastern Italy, Yugoslavia and Albania. From these operations eleven of our aircraft are missing.

Nazis Shift War Factories From Italy

From A. K. Quereshi, A. P. of India special correspondent with Indian troops in Italy:

It is reported that the Germans are shifting some of the war factories and shipping the maximum of valuable war material from Northern Italy. The Germans are stated to be ripping up rail tracks and sending steel rails out of the country.

ALEXANDER ON GERMAN FLEET

SOUTH SHILD (DURHAM), Oct. 7: The First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. A. V. Alexander, said here to-day that the Royal Navy already had a mighty fleet gathered in the Indian Ocean and hoped to place in the Pacific "that powerful fleet of which the Prime Minister spoke a few days ago".

He added: "It is not true that the German navy is no longer a factor to be considered seriously. The TIRTPITZ might possibly be repaired and they also had two pocket battleships, ADMIRAL SCHEER and LUTZOW, three eight-inch cruisers—HIPPER PRINZ EUGEN and SEYDLITZ—and four six-inch cruisers—NURENBERG, EMDEN, LEIPZIG and KOLN. Except for the TIRTPITZ, these ships are in the Baltic but our own Home Fleet must ever stand ready to neutralise them should they attempt to come out."

Mr. Alexander said that since the war more than nine thousand trade convoys had entered or cleared from United Kingdom ports. The Royal Navy, with the assistance of Allied warships had escorted more than 99.6 per cent of the total number of ships of these convoys in safety to their harbours between 2,000 and 3,000 British and Allied merchant ships were at sea every day.

Gen. Mihailovich Escapes

LONDON, Oct. 7: The Free Yugoslav radio said that Gen. Draza Mihailovich and a number of staff officers escaped from Serbia and are said to be at present "somewhere in Bosnia".

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR'S PROPHECY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

According to the "Daily Express" Melbourne correspondent, Sir Keith Murdoch, Australian newspaper proprietor, said yesterday: "There is every indication that Britain intends to withdraw from India after the war".

ALLIED TROOPS CROSS LEOPOLD CANAL

Advance Into Holland Continues Despite German Resistance

SHAEF, October 7.

General Eisenhower's Communique today states: "Allied troops have crossed the Leopold Canal in spite of heavy mortar and machinegun fire.

North of Antwerp our troops continued to advance into Holland. Progress also has been made north of Poppel and Hilvarenbeek.

North-west of Nijmegen there has been local fighting between Neder Rhine and the Waal. Our forces in the Ubach area, North of Aachen, have gained ground to the north and north-east, reaching a point half a mile north of Beggendorf.

We also advanced one and a half miles along the road running south-east of Ubach. A counter-attack in strength by enemy infantry and tanks was repulsed during the morning near Herbach with no material change in the line. Out of nearly 50 enemy planes over the Ubach area an estimated 25 were destroyed by our anti-aircraft artillery.

Our troops within Fort Driant continued to meet stubborn resistance and have been subjected to heavy artillery fire.

GERMANS REGAIN SOME GROUND.

Near Sivrey, north of Nancy the enemy regained some ground in a counter-attack. To the east of Nancy sporadic artillery fire has been directed against our forces.

Allied troops advanced more than half way through Foret De Parroy, east of Luneville against stubborn resistance. A counter-attack by enemy infantry with some armoured support was repulsed in the south-eastern part of the Forest. Anglemont south-west of Baccarat has been freed after bitter fighting.

South-east of Epinal in the vicinity of Cluaie, the enemy has been driven from a heavily fortified stone quarry which was delaying our advance Elsewhere resistance to our progress is stiff. In the Vosges foothills our troops are now on three sides of the town of Thillot. West of Belfort further progress has been made through wooded terrain.

In the course of air operations 20 enemy aircraft were shot down, 36 seaplanes destroyed at Baltic stations and three enemy aircraft destroyed on the ground by fighters which had provided part of the escort. Twenty-eight bombers and ten fighters are missing.

Last night heavy bombers in great strength attacked Dortmund and Bremen. Berlin was also bombed

CANADIANS ESTABLISH FIRM BRIDGEHEAD

From Reuter's special correspondent with the British Army: Canadian troops have established a firm bridgehead over the Leopold Canal in their all-out assault against the Scheldt pocket and are attacking vigorously on an eight-mile front north of Ecloo. The German resistance continued very stiff and heavy fighting is raging.

To the east, British Second Army troops are now only two thousand yards from the important Dutch communications hub of Tilburg.

North-west of Antwerp, Canadian troops have reached Ossendrecht, which is within three miles of the neck of the Bergen Op Zoom peninsula.

North-west of Antwerp the Canadians threaten to cut off the causeway leading to the three heavily defended islands of Walcheren Noord Beveland and Zuid Beveland

British Drop Paratroops In Nijmegen Area

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The German Overseas News Agency reports that yesterday after a long pause British dropped paratroops in the Nijmegen To-day's German communique said: "Our attack on the enemy bridgehead south-east of Wageningen gained further ground.

NAZIS BLOCK CORINTH CANAL

CAIRO, Oct. 7.—The Germans have effectively blocked the Corinth Canal by blowing up two bridges and sinking a blockship.—Reuter.

Activity East Of Mayu

Enemy Attacks Repulsed

KANDY, October 7.

The following is the text of today's S. E. A. C. communique:—

Arakan: East of the Mayu Range, the Japanese have reacted to pressure by moving up strong fighting patrols. Probing attacks on our positions north of Taungbazar were beaten off, and casualties inflicted there and also on other enemy patrols elsewhere.

In the Sangy Valley (an offshoot of the Kavadan Valley) West African troops are in contact with the enemy near Mowdok.

Chin Hills: The main advance along the Tiddim Road from the north has gained more ground. The enemy has abandoned a village to the east. Fighting continues in the south-eastern defences covering the Tiddim-Fort White road.

Emir Of Katsina In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7: The Emir of Katsina, ruler of a million Nigerians, who is on an official visit to India and the Arakan to see West African troops was the guest to lunch at Viceregal Lodge to-day. To-night, the Amir and West African staff officers were guests to dinner of the Commander-in-Chief, India Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck.—A. P.

R.A.F. Over Germany

LONDON, October 7.

It is officially announced that last night nearly one thousand R. A. F. bombers raided Germany with Dortmund and Bremen as the main objectives. Night fighters attacked an airfield behind the German lines. Berlin and Ludwigshaven were also bombed.—

3,000 BOMBERS OVER GERMANY.

SHAEF, Oct. 7: More than 3,000 Allied heavy bombers were out to-day. Germany was attacked both from Britain and from Italy

New American Attack South Of Aachen

FIRST U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS. Oct 7: American infantry opened new attack south of Aachen at 10 a.m. to-day. The attack began 16 miles south of Aachen and by 2 p.m. the Line had been pushed forward.

ALLIES CAPTURE ALSDORF

U.S. FIRST ARMY H.Q., Oct. 7.

Gen. Hodge's troops have broken through the German resistance and captured the town of Alsdorf, nine miles south-east of Geilenkirchen. They have also taken Baesiler, three miles south-east of Ubach and Merkstein, due south of Ubach.

SOVIET DRIVE ON BUDAPEST

Russian Tanks Charge Across Hungarian Plain

MOSCOW, Oct. 7.

Soviet tank and mobile artillery units are to-day charging across the Hungarian plain towards Budapest after smashing German-Hungarian resistance in the frontier zone east of Arad.

Light Cossack units are appearing in the German-Hungarian rear, said the latest front line despatch. "They are attacking like a whirlwind sowing panic and death in the camp of the enemy." To the south the battle of Belgrade is believed to have already begun.

On the German's Baltic front, Soviet troops are swiftly extending their hold on Oesel, the last Esthonian islands and key to Riga Bay. The German Command is sending out transport planes to parachute supplies and ammunition to the garrisons cut off on the Yugoslav front west of the Negotin area. "This is more than a catastrophe—it is the end," prisoners say as they come in soaked to the skin by torrential autumn rains.

The Germans surrounded in the region of Milanovac-Gloogacevac and Zagecar in this area are facing annihilation. They have no rest day or night from the harassing tactics of Yugoslav guerillas and the main blows of Soviet and Yugoslav forces.

In the Baltic Soviet amphibious tanks squelch their way to the beaches of Oesel Island, while Soviet cutters, many of them manned by veterans of battle of Leningrad, manoeuvre to draw the German force.

Russians Cross Into Hungary

The latest Soviet 'communique' states that the Rumanian-Hungarian border has been crossed.

The 'communique' reads: "Troops of the Leningrad front as a result of successful landings on the island of Oesel broke the enemy's resistance and captured on the eastern part of the island a bridgehead 25 miles and about 15 miles deep and also occupied more than 80 inhabited localities.

North and north-west of Arad our troops crossed the Rumanian-Hungarian border after overcoming the resistance offered by German and Hungarian troops. They occupied several towns including Mako, Gyula and over 100 inhabited localities.

On the Yugoslav territory north of Petrovgrad our troops occupied a number of inhabited localities including Novi Becen. South-west of Turnu-Severin our troops operating jointly with the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, occupied several places including Poporica.

ENCIRCLEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS GOING ON

Our troops in co-operation with the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation encircled a considerable group of German forces in the areas of Milanovo Klokaveveo and Zajecar and are carrying out successful operations for its liquidation.

CAROL TO RETURN TO RUMANIA

BOGOTA, Oct. 6.

The Venezuelan official radio says that ex-King Carol of Rumania paid a farewell call in Mexico City on Thursday night on President Avila Camacho.

It is reported ex-King Carol announced his intention of returning to Rumania after his four-year exile. He will travel Via Brazil and Lisbon accompanied by Madame Lupescu and his chamberlain.

JAPS TWO MILES INSIDE INDIAN BORDER

KANDY, Oct. 7.—The report in to-day's S.E.A.C. communique of contact between the Japanese and West Africans in the Sangu Valley mentions the position as Mowdok which is two miles inside the Indian border, 40 miles inland east of Cox's Bazar on the Arakan coast and five miles west of Paletwa. It is here that the presence of reinforced patrols in this area had been known for the past month.

At present there is no indication that the Japanese are contemplating another Arakan thrust to the coast. —A.P.

Fantastic Story

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Nothing is known at the India Office to account for the circulation of a story that the exchange of diplomatic representatives between India and Russia is being considered.

An India Office official described the report as "fantastic".—Reuter.

Complete Canard

NEW DELHI.—A London report that an exchange of diplomatic representatives between India and Russia is being actively considered and that M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador in London may possibly be sent to India is described in official circles here as "a complete canard."—A. P.

GUERILLAS—HITLER'S LAST SECRET WEAPON!

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

OCTOBER, 6.

The Siegfried Line has sustained its reputation for invulnerability almost for a month now, unlike the French Maginot Line and the Germans' own Atlantic Wall.

It was on September 12 that the S. H. A. E. F. "communique" carried the dramatic announcement that Allied troops had crossed the Luxemburg and German frontiers. Three days later the Americans were reported to have penetrated into the Siegfried Line on a six-mile front and to have surrounded Aachen.

It was stirring news, indeed. Hopes rose high and people began even to talk about the end of the war. After all, no line is stronger than the men who hold it and the Germans were known to be a war-weary people. The Wehrmacht had made a miserable showing in the battle of France and its remnants were withdrawing pell-mell into the Fatherland. The six Allied armies, who were deploying all along the length of the Siegfried Line, were expected to make short work of the fortifications and to sweep like a floodtide into the heart of Germany.

It has proved a vain hope—though, in a way, the disillusionment is all to the good. The Allies have made no advance whatever during the last three weeks. Aachen is still in German hands and progress in other sectors is also not worth mentioning. As a matter of fact, during the latter half of the last month, a sort of stalemate had descended upon the western front, while Allied armies were resting after their record dash and building up their strength for a decisive offensive.

A Brilliant Failure

Attention during this period was diverted to Holland where one of the most stirring sagas of the present war was enacted by the First Allied Airborne Army in the Nijmejen-Arnhem region. Two-thirds of this daring operation was a brilliant success. But the vital one-third ended in an equally brilliant failure. Barely two thousand of the eight thousand paratroopers landed at Arnhem could be evacuated and the main strategic aim of the entire operation—the turning of the Siegfried Line from the north—has been foiled at least temporarily.

The firsthand story of the epic of Arnhem was told last Monday by Major-General Urquhart, the commander of the ill-fated paratroop division. He revealed that things did not go according to plan or anywhere near in the early stage. The landing could not be made nearer than eight miles of the town owing to intense "flak" and this handicap could never be repaired.

Thereafter the weather proved a decisive factor and no further reinforcements or supplies could be dropped for three days running. It was not long before they were hemmed in on all sides and the Germans unloosed upon them everything they had in shot, shell and mortar. General Urquhart concluded: "The German infantry we found were too easy. Our chaps saw them off completely, but the tanks were too difficult to compete with.... I do not think that we could have lasted another 24 hours."

Attack Towards Arnhem

While the Germans no doubt crowed loudly over this annihilation of the airborne army, their joy proved shortlived. For General Dempsey's corridor in Holland is like a dagger aimed at the neck of the Fatherland Line and in spite of the reverse at Arnhem, it was gradually getting thicker and stronger. As soon as he had built up a striking force, General Dempsey launched an attack towards Arnhem last Thursday, exactly ten days after the evacuation of the last of the paratroop formation.

The attack achieved its first objectives, in spite of the sharp German reactions. Though the enemy resistance is as bitter and strong as ever, the German High Command seems to have realised that the 100,000 German troops west of the British salient run the risk of being trapped as General Dempsey's forces become stronger. As a matter of fact, these forces were reported to be pulling out a few days ago. Though the progress of the British Second Army towards Arnhem is extremely slow, it will not be long before a decisive action will be staged in this vital bridgehead area.

General Dempsey's attack seems to be part of a well-knit offensive plan of General Eisenhower. At the beginning of this week the stalemate on the Siegfried Line was broken with one of the biggest Allied bombardments of the present war. It was the American First Army which was taking the offensive. This concentrated barrage from artillery and aeroplanes quickly tore a gap in the fortifications through which infantry poured.

Not A Break-through

This initial penetration has not been sufficiently exploited yet to make of it a break-through. In their first sweep the Americans were reported to have captured Ubach, about a mile and half beyond the German frontier south of Geilenkirchen. This claim appears to have been premature and the latest news presents the fighting around Ubach as a swaying battle with no particular line and all Allied gains being hotly disputed.

General Hodge nevertheless, is slowly enlarging his steel wedge and consolidating his salient in the Siegfried Line—which is, of course, not a line as such but an area defended in considerable depth. There are a number of newly constructed field defences, pill-boxes and tank-traps still to be cleared before the Allies can claim to have broken through Hitler's West Wall. The defenders are fighting with fanatical fury with strict orders to shoot those who retreat.

Latest dispatches from the front-line speak of a tank battle between the American armour and the German panzers. The Luftwaffe also is more active than heretofore. All this is extremely significant. The German High Command realises too well the consequences that will follow if Eisenhower is able to punch a neat hole through the last defence line of the Fatherland. That is why at every danger-spot—Arnhem, Antwerp, Overtoon, Aachen, Fort Driant, Epinal and the Belfort area, counting from North to South—the German resistance is reaching a new crescendo of desperation. In Fort Driant, one of the key bastions in Metz's defences, the Germans have literally to be burnt out in their underground casements by flamethrowers or by pouring crude oil and igniting it!

Goebbels' Call

Goebbels has already started preparing the Germans for the break-through of the Allies. In an address to workers last Wednesday he observed: "If the enemy should temporarily succeed in penetrating here or there on the soil of the Fatherland, then every house will be a fortress. A wall of bodies will rise to stop the hated enemy. The enemy must be prepared to find a fanatical population at the front and in the rear, which will harass without pause. They will tie down large forces, giving him neither rest nor a chance to develop any success he may score."

In other words, this is a call for guerilla warfare—which bears the implicit admission that the war as such has been lost! Nazi propagandists have already begun to brag about their thorough preparations for guerilla warfare—which are said to be already taking shape in the Aachen area. The German guerillas—it is threatened—will be a far more formidable proposition "than the Soviet or the Tito bandits"—which nomenclature itself conveys a high tribute to Russian and Yugoslav partisans!

According to the story broadcast by the Stockholm correspondent of a British paper, the decision was taken at a conference at Hitler's headquarters early this year to create an "underground Wehrmacht"—which presumably is the Fuerher's last secret weapon! By spring two special schools had been established for training officers for Partisan bands. One of these schools was near Koenigsberg and the other in the ancient castle of Kuestrinonoder.

The commandant at the latter place is Major Wagner, who is regarded as one of Germany's greatest experts on guerilla warfare. With their usual thoroughness, the Germans have already begun storing weapons and ammunition in forests and caves. They are also reported to be collecting as many Allied uniforms as possible as effective disguise for the guerillas.

Grim Prospect

The students at the school, who are drawn from the most fanatical and capable young Nazis, have to go through a regular course of studies and training to equip them for the task. It is being confidently expected that once organised resistance of the Wehrmacht is over, nearly three million soldiers will go underground pledged to carry on guerilla warfare to the last man!

A grim prospect is thus opened out before the Allies on the eve of their victory. Even when the war as such is over, sporadic warfare will apparently go on for a long time to come yet, the Allies being compelled to occupy every province of the Reich in a military sense!

As Mr. Churchill revealed in the Commons, however, the Allied leaders are grimly prepared for this evil legacy of Hitlerism. It is reported that a draft declaration has already been drawn up by the Big Three which will take the place of an armistice, once organised military resistance is over. Following the Allied declaration, if there is no direct or complete surrender from the German High Command, all guerillas would be treated as franc-tireur and ruthlessly exterminated!

Like all other secret weapons of Hitler, this, too, thus bids fair to recoil upon the head of the German people themselves!

She'll be happy in the Naval Wing!

Let *your* daughter join the W.A.C.(I) Naval Wing. Give her every encouragement to share this adventure which means service to her country and a life full of thrills and interest. Young women are well looked after and they enjoy themselves in the Naval Wing—they learn interesting jobs and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they are really helping to win the war. The work of women who join is confined to shore duties but, in every case, the employment of a member of the W.A.C.(I) Naval Wing sets a man free to serve at sea. Many have enrolled but more are needed. The daughters of India will not fail now that the call has come.

W.A.C. (I) **naval wing**

FOR FULL DETAILS, APPLY TO ANY RECRUITING OFFICE OR TO THE NEAREST W.A.C.(I) NAVAL WING UNIT COMMANDER OR TO THE NAVAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE AT PORTS.

AAA 1068

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 7, 2000.
Muslim: Savval 19, 1363.
Parsi: Ardibehest 5, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-31 a.m. Sunset: 7-21 p.m.
Hightide: 5-16, 17-06.
Lowtide: 11-30, 23-14.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Talk in Hindi by Sri Gurdial Mallick, at 5-0 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

3 ARTS will meet on Sunday, October 8, at 6 p.m., at the Excelsior, for the Seven Arts Centre Show.

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB: Meeting at Basar Munzil-Behind Meher Munzil-Mahim Busstand, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY: Mr. K. S. Bhujang will give a talk on "The Contribution of Science to Human Civilisation" to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m., at Sanzagiri Sadan, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA: Ninth annual general body meeting of the Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m., in the premises of the Sangha.

BOMBAY PRESS OWNERS' CONFERENCE: The Conference of the Presses of the Bombay Province to-day (Sunday), at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, at 1 p.m. (N. S. T.).

MALAYALEE YUVAJANA SANGHAM: General body meeting at the Podar College to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Mr. A. K. Thampi of Travancore will speak on "Conditions in Kerala."

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Meeting of the Managing Council to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. (N. S. T.), at Vasant Vihar, opp. Dadar Tram Depot (Shri J. C. Maitra's residence)

RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM, KHAR: Swami Sambudhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will give discourses to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S. T.) and at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE, SANTA CRUZ: A concert of "Sitar" by Sitar Sudhakar Khansaheb Mushtaqalli Khan of Calcutta to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m., in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Santa Cruz.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: To-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m., at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station. Sermon on the Gathas by Dasturji Bode. At 6-15 p.m. Lecture on philosophic subject by Dasturji Bode.

BOMBAY FIELD CLUB: Under the auspices of Bombay Field Club, Shrimant Anandsagar Surishwarji, will deliver an address on "Hemchandracharya and World Religion", at 9-30 a.m., to-day, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Workers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will go on a one day excursion to Novah to-day (Sunday), for a Conference in connection with strengthening the Children's movement, under the presidentship of Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION: Founder's Way to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (N. S. T.), at its premises. Mr. M. H. Mehta, B.Com., will preside, and Dr. H. M. Manji will read a paper on "Adjustopathy the Universal Bio-Science of Healing".

ALDONENSES ASSOCIATION: Symposium "The 5 Giants on the Road of Reconstruction viz. Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness' to-day (Sunday). Speakers: Mr. J. Correa Afonso, Dr. Arthur de Sa, Messrs. A. R. Dawood, L. Rodrigues, G. D'Souza. Place: St. Xavier's College, at 5 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Bajanopdesh by Kunvar Jagadishchandraji to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., in the Fort Arya Samaj, 96-98, Bora Bazar Street.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "The Inner Awakening". Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY: The Bombay Agri-Horticultural Society was inaugurated on the 12th of September 1944 at a meeting held at the St. Xavier's School Hall by its president, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi. The President pointed out in her speech that this was a case where wider the membership the greater the advantages to all.

Girgaum District Congress Committee

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the above Congress Committee, Sjt. Maheswar V. Thakur was co-opted as a member of the Council in place of Sjt. Nanubhai V. Desai, deceased and Sjt. Bhal H. Manjrekar and Smt. Hirabai Bhatavdekar were co-opted members of the Council in places of Sjt. G. G. Mehta and Smt. Usha Mehta, till they return from jail.

The office of the Committee is situated at Kahan Bhuvan, 1st floor, Parekh Street, Girgaum and is open between 8-30 and 9-30 a.m. and 6 and 8 p.m. every day except Monday.

Those who have not become members as yet are requested to enlist themselves as members as early as possible.

TODAY ON RADIO

(SUNDAY, Oct. 8.)

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. Todi on Violin 8-5 News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Music from Film 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 To-morrow 9-15 A. P. Narayangaonkar 9-35 Mohammad Khan (Been) 10-0 P. B. Barwe (Wardha) 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11-20 Mohantara Talpade 11-40 Ek Dhun 11-50 Feroze Nizami.

12-30 p.m. Geet (G) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 5-0 Mohantara Talpade 5-20 Dilruba Solo 5-30 A. P. Narayangaonkar 5-45 Violin: Gat Pilu 6-0 P. N. Barwe 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Mohammad Khan (Been) 7-15 Mohantara Talpade 7-30 Kannada Songs 7-42 Feroze Nizami 8-15 In News 8-20 Music 8-25 News (M) 8-35 News (G) 8-45 Let Us Play You Something 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 Sports by S. S. Gore (F) 10-0 Symphonic Hour

BOMBAY—2.

61.48 m. (4.880 kc/s)—8--5 a.m. Hira Bai Barodekar 8-50 Sursagar.

89-15 m. (3,365 kc/s) 7-42 p.m. Music 7-45 Rural Listeners 8-25 Khayal 9-0 P. N. Barwe 9-30 Mohammad Khan (Been) 9-45 A. P Narayangaonkar 10-0 Thumri and Ghazal 10-15 Flute 10-30 Feroze Nizami 11-0 Close down.

A SOVIET MASTER-PIECE AT ROXY

The Friends of the Soviet Film Society present "General Suvorov"—a historical masterpiece produced by the world-famous Soviet director Pudovkin—at the Roxy at 10 a.m. today. No film artist or producer who is interested either in rendering historical roles with patriotic realism or in the art of presenting history through the film-medium, should miss this great Soviet picture.

EARLY RELEASE OF "DR. KUMAR"

The shooting of Minerva's streamlined social 'Dr. Kumar' which presents the story of an idealist who dedicated himself to the service of humanity set against the background of today's India is completed by director Kishore Sharma. In fact, the picture is now ready for release and booked as next attraction at one of the popular cinemas at Bombay.

SAUBHAGYA PICTURE COMING TO LAMINGTON

Described as smartly different from the usual run of social films being offered nowadays, Saubhagya Pictures' latest film "Ronaq", is reported to spring a surprise on cinegoers with its fresh atmosphere and new approach to the subject. "Ronaq" will be released immediately after the current picture at the local Lamington Talkies, through the Evergreen Pictures.

"URVASHI"

Jayant Films screen version of Kalidasa's love-drama "Vikramorvasia" has gone to the floor from 27th September at Mohan Studios, Andheri. Sjt. Babubhai Jani is the director and producer of this ambitious production, while the screenplay has been written by Pandit Shivkumar. Pandit Raghuvir stages a come-back as a song writer after an absence of many years. After writing the enchanting songs for Prabhat's immortal "Amarjyoti" he had retired from the filmworld.

Jayat Films are fortunate to secure the services of Sadhona Bose for the role of Urvashi. Sobhana Samarth and Prem Adib, Seeta and Ram of Prakash's "Ram-Rajya" are once again co-starred as King and Queen. Kusum Deshpande, Vasant Tengde, Nand Kishore, Nayampalli, Sumati Gupte, Nimbalkar and Misra form the supporting cast.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

REGAL.—"Reap the Wild Wind" in technicolor, with Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland and John Wayne.

CAPITOL.—"Beyond the Blue Horizon" in technicolor, with Dorothy Lamour and Richard Denning.

PALACE.—"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle", starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

AURORA.—"Mutiny on the Bounty", with Charle Laughton and Clark Gable.

Goklibai High School Strike

The General Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union (42, Kennedy Bridge) writes:—

The attention of students of Bombay has been drawn to the strike that is being carried on by the students of the Goklibai High School of Vile Parle.

I understand that one of the most popular teachers of the High School has been dismissed by the authorities without any specific reason. When an explanation was sought for the authorities concerned declined to give any explanation. This attitude of the authorities is most deplorable.

I appeal to the Principal to withdraw the dismissal order immediately and take back the teacher concerned.

At the same time I, on behalf of the Bombay Students' Union, request the students on strike to remain firm till a satisfactory solution is reached between the authorities and the students.

The Bombay Students' Union promises its full support to the students on strike.

CITY MARKETS

Share Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

The share market was closed today. The undertone was easy. Some brokers have been penalised for making Budlos in the trading hall. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 39-3 and Bengal Steel Rs. 31-2.

Gold & Silver

The market ruled easy due to selling pressure induced by better news.

Gold for short delivery opened around Rs. 67-6 and declined to Rs. 66-14 while silver was quoted at Rs. 121-4 after opening at Rs. 121-14.

Later on Gold dropped to Rs. 66-11 but in sympathy with a rally in Silver to Rs. 122, Gold recovered to Rs. 67-4. Price again slipped down to Rs. 66-10. Silver was comparatively steady at Rs. 121-12.

Silver Delivery ..... Rs. 121-12
Silver Spot ..... Rs. 123
Gold Delivery ..... Rs. 66-11
Gold Spot ..... Rs. 67-2

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Spot 23-1/2 Forward 23-1/2 Gold bars fine per oz. £8/8/0

Bombay Cotton

The cotton market again ruled weak and new low levels were recorded on renewd liquidation due to weak advices from Karachi.

I. C. (March) opened at Rs. 409-8 and after dropping to Rs. 407-4, again recovered to Rs. 408-8 but reverted to Rs. 407-4.

Owing to discouraging position in the ready market, confidence has been shattered and the market tendency is nervous.

Closing prices:—
I.C.C. March ..... Rs. 408-4
I. C. C. May ..... Rs. 416-12

BHUJ, Oct. 7.

Today's Hundi rate of Koris 330.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

I.C.C. March Highest 416 Lowest 410-1/2 Closing 411

I.C.C. May Highest 425 Lowest 418-1/2 Closing 419-1/2

KARACHI 4F MARCH 42-8-0 41-14-0 41-15-9

PARITY:—I.C.C. March 610 cent pts. below N Y March at 331.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 6.

The trade absorbed overnight hedges against continued large spot sales in the South. The expected increase in fixations against pending Spanish business was a steadying feature, while Exchange's action extending trading of futures through to March 1946 was favourably received. The market closed steady. According to private advices Spain has purchased 5,000 tons of cotton, which is equivalent to 28,000 bales from South Brazil.

NEW YORK COTTON

October 22.06 December 21.91 January 21.84 Middling Spot 22.43

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October 21.13 December 21.95 January 21.91 Middling Spot 21.56

NOON CALL

October 22.07 December 21.93 March 21.97

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Tata Ordinary 374, Tata Deferred 2,090, Indian Iron 39-4, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 31-4, Bombay Dyeing 1,735, Central India 385, Century 825, Gokak 307-8, Kohinoor 562-8, Simplex 238, Andhra Valley 1,832-8, Tata Hydro 206-14, Tata Power 1,887-8, Associated Cement 223, Belapur 227-8, Bombay Burma (Old) 465

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Oct. 7.

Cocoanuts Raw 62/8, Dry 90, Cocoanut Oil 310, Copra Office 187/8 Dilpasand 195 Madrasnottam 225, Googooda, 235, Pepper Wynaad 285, Country 275, Dry Ginger Chernad 170, Ernad 165, Coffee Robusta 105.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

The Grain Merchants Association has received permission to trade in Groundnuts for December-January contracts as from 10th October. It is stated that this amended contract favours sellers.

Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 13-2, Goa Rs. 14-10, quality Rs. 14, Castorseeds Bombay Rs. 14-10, Navlaki Rs. 14-4, Linseed U. P. C. P. Rs. 14-4, and G. I. P. delivery Rs. 14-0-6.

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NO JUSTIFICATION FOR DIVISION OF INDIA

Radha Kumud Mukerjee Explodes Two Nation Theory And Finds Good Basis For Permanent Settlement In Jinnah's Assurance To Minorities In Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7.

"The homeland of the Hindus through millenniums of their history has been nothing short of the whole of India stretching in its continental expanse from Kashmir to the Cape, from Nanga Parvat and Amarnath to Madura and Rameshwaram and from Dwarka to Puri. The Hindus through the ages have built up the whole of this continent as their sacred inviolable, and indivisible Mother Country and infused into it their very blood. Since the days of Rigveda, the earliest work of India and of the world, since the dawn of history, the Aryan Hindus have conquered and civilised this continent and breathed into it their very soul."

Thus observed Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerjee presiding over the Akhand Hindusthan Leaders' Conference held here today.

HISTORIC CITY

"It is wholly unhistorical", continued Dr. Mookerjee, "to suppose that Hindustan by itself does not comprehend the whole of India or that any part of it is the exclusive homeland of any community. Let me remind our Moslem brethren that the term Hindustan was not coined and invented by the Hindus. It was applied to India by her neighbours, by foreigners, the Irantans and Persians with whom they are of late so anxious to establish their racial affinity. The Achaemenian Emperor Darius I of the sixth century B. C. first used the term Hi (n) du in one of his inscriptions to indicate a native of India taken by the Persians as the land of the Sindhu (Indus) which they corrupted into the form Hindu, while the Ionian Greeks (Yavanas) as subjects of the Achaemenian Empire dropped the hard aspirate and corrupted the term Hindu into Indus, whence India. Thus the term 'Hindu' is not a religious but a territorial term and any native of India, according to Persians is a Hindu. Historically, every Moslem is a Hindu, and we may give the quietus to all communal problems on this basis by taking India as the country of one nation called Hindus."

NATIONAL CONGRESS

Continuing Dr. Mookerjee said: "The Indian National Congress is itself an outstanding product of India's integral unity. The Congress has been serving equally the cause of all parts of India, of all her peoples and social classes in a spirit of nationalism which knows of no barriers of caste or creed, so that it may represent India as a whole in which are comprehended all its religious and other divisions, Hindu, Moslem, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Parsi, Buddhist or the aboriginal races.

"The communal problem is a passing problem of Indian politics a problem of artificial origin, and recent growth, and kept alive by the agitation of a particular group. Such a passing problem should not be allowed to take India's history on new lines on the basis of its vivisection and partition splitting it up into any number of warring States and Federations. The demand for Pakistan is a natural consequence of the British Government's mischievous plan to divide and rule India on the basis of the Communal Award."

MODERN TRENDS

"The deliberate dismemberment of India", added Dr. Mookerjee, "as planned by the Moslem League and a sinister Anglo-Moslem alliance is a problem of world politics and of concern to the Allied Nations. The modern trend in politics is towards larger and larger Unions and Federations and is entirely against the disintegration of existing Unions. The constitution of U. S. A. and Canada are pointers in this direction, while the U. S. S. R. which formed itself by giving to its primary and original Units the right to secede, is now moving towards a greater consolidation and centralisation. Should not India follow the example of these her senior partners in world politics, by keeping intact the integrity of India as a whole and solve her communal problems within the framework of the parent State?"

GOOD BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT

Concluding Dr. Mookerjee said: "The Muslim League has been making an appeal to the Hindu minority to trust the Moslem majority for its protection in Pakistan State. This in my opinion supplies a very good basis for permanent settlement of the communal problem, without taking recourse to the drastic and revolutionary step of dividing up the country into separate states. Surely it stands to reason that the scheme by which the Hindu is to be reconciled to the Moslem majority in the Pakistan State and is invited to join it is good enough to be offered by the Hindu majority to the Moslem minority. There is, therefore, no case or any justification for Pakistan if within the framework of the Parent State which has been so long existing and functioning, the Moslem minority is guaranteed by the Hindu majority the same protection as is being offered by the Moslem majority in the Pakistan State to come, to lure into it the Hindu minority."—United Press.

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NOT AT END OF ALL EFFORTS

Rajaji's Hopes About Communal Settlement

WARDHA, Oct. 7.

"Neither Gandhiji nor I believe that we have been at the end of all efforts for communal settlement" said Mr. Rajagopalachari in a press interview prior to his departure for Madras.

Rajaji, of course, was disappointed that the Bombay talks had not produced some satisfactory agreement and was firmly of view that the Muslims had not been served well by Mr. Jinnah in not accepting the formula. He thought that the next thing to be done was to make the public understand that the formula conceded everything that the Muslims could desire. The difference between the formula and the Lahore Resolution was, he said, really negligible and it must be the duty of all well-wishers of the country to try to reconcile the difference and reach a common settlement.—U P.

CONSTITUTION FOR FREE HINDUSTAN

Mahasabha Executive Appoints Committee

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha again met today and appointed a Committee consisting of Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherji, Dr. Sir Gokal Chand Narang, Mr. Bhopatkar, Mr. N. C. Chatterji, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami and Mr. B. G. Khaparde to study the draft constitution for Hindustan Free State prepared by the Gokhale Committee of Poona and submit a report on it to the Working Committee.

The Committete requested the Provincial Sabhas to give effect to the resolution passed at Amritsar to start Hindu Mahila Sabhas and give representation to women in elections to the Provincial Sabhas and the All-India Committee.

The Committee appealed to the Maharaja of Kashmir to introduce Hindi script as an alternative court script in the State and disapproved the policy of the State Education Department in "destroying the scheme of Dev Nagari alphabets and overlooking Hindi."—A. P.

PUNJAB LEAGUERS STAND BY JINNAH

SRINAGAR Oct. 5: The Nawab of Mamdote, M.L.A., the President, and Mian Mumtaz Daultana, the General Secretary of the Punjab Muslim League and Mian Allahyar Khan Daultana, M.L.A., Raja Ghazanfar Ali M.L.A. and Mian Abdul Bari, members of the Working Committee of the Punjab Muslim League, have issued the following joint statement:

"The indefinite postponement of the Jinnah-Gandhi talks has cast a shadow or gloom over the political life in this country We feel it necessary to declare that we have carefully read the correspondence between the Qaid-e-Azam and Mahatma Gandhi and are confirmed in our faith in the Qaid-e-Azam as the sole leader and spokesman of the Indian Muslim nation These events teach all Muslims the lesson that for the achievement of our cherished goal of Pakistan and complete independence we must make further efforts to consolidate ourselves and to marshall all wisdom perseverance, forbearance and persuasiveness of the Muslim India behind the Muslim League and its demand

CONVERT THEM TO PAKISTAN

"We appeal to all Muslims, no matter what party they belong to return to the bossom of their own people and join national organization, the All-India Muslim League. We are second to none in our desire for Indian freedom, and those non-Muslims who really have love for freedom should be the first to endorse the aspirations of the Muslims to be fully free in their own homelands. It is incumbent on all Muslims who love Pakistan to go to their non-Muslim brothers within their respective circles and to persuade and convince them how just, reasonable and democratic is our demand without whose acceptance freedom of India is impossible.

"We appeal to all sections of the press to follow the Qaid-e-Azam's request to avoid recrimination and personal attacks and to accord this great and grave problem upon which rests the destiny of millions of our fellow countrymen, the sober and reasonable consideration it demands.

We appeal to Muslims particularly to be worthy of our great traditions and to respond to provocation by reason and redoubled persuasion in the fullest confidence that truth and justice must prevail. We appeal to the non-Muslim Press to understand once and for all that the Muslim League is the sole representative organisation of the nine crores of Muslims of India and Qaid-e-Azam is our leader in whom we have implicit trust. By attacking the Qaid-e-Azam's personality you will not shake our faith in him but will only embitter the mass of Muslims and damage the sacred cause of Hindu-Muslim reconciliation.

"Unionists, Mahasabhaites and other enemies of Muslims and of freedom rejoice today at what they think is their victory. But we have confidence in the Qaid-e-Azam's words 'This is not the end of our efforts' and have the faith that commonsense and patriotism will ultimately prevail upon non-Muslim brothers to give us justice."—A. P.

MAHATMA'S ASSURANCE TO SIKHS

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Master Tara Singh, the Akali Leader, has been released to-day by Sardar Sarmukh Singh Jhabal, a prominent Sikh Congressman of the Punjab.

The following is the text of the letter:

SEVAGRAM, Aug. 15.

Dear Master Tara Singh,

I thank you for your reasoned letter of the 5th instant. It came into my hands only to-day. It was received here on the 10th. The post has become very heavy. Even important letters such as yours do not come into my hands immediately they are received. I have not so recovered as to permit my working all hours of the day. This preface is merely to show you the importance I attach to your letter.

But nothing is lost by the delay. We shall come to no final terms. The smallest interest will have the same weight as the largest. That is the requirement on my creed. It is a lapse if I do not live upto it. With this assurance I would leave you for the time being. Pray that both of us may have the strength to do what is wholly right and not to tone down the right for the sake of the expedience.

Yours sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI,

Master Tara Singh,
Amritsar.

In releasing Mahatma Gandhi's reply to Master Tara Singh, Sardar Sarmukh Singh Jhabal says: "Master Tara Singh has released his own letter to Gandhiji with regard to the Rajaji Formula but Gandhii's reply has not been published although it was in Masterji's hands at the same time he released his own letter.

"I do not know why Masterji thought it expedient to do so. Gandhiji has been kind enough to send me a copy of his letter to Masterji on my request and in deference to the wishes of my friends I release it to the press.

"How far Gandhiji has been unjust to the Sikhs, it is for the public to judge from the contents of the letter."—A.P.

Hindi Prachar In Madras

WARDHA, October 7.

Mr. Satya Narayan, General Secretary of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras interviewed Gandhiji in connection with the work done in South India. The Hindi Prachar work which was started by Gandhiji in 1918 achieved good progress during these years and it is now proposed to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Sabha for which Gandhiji is understood to have given his consent. Mr. Satya Narayan has invited Gandhiji to preside over the celebration in December next at Madras.—U P.

RAJA'S SECRETARY FOUND DEAD IN HOTEL

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6.

Mr. Virendrakumar Singh, private secretary to the Raja of Sitaruskay, District Sitapur, was found dead today in a room in a hotel where he was staying.

The police, who are investigating, revealed that a pistol was found near the body.—A. P.

Dr. Syed Mahmud Examined By Doctors

State Of Health Of Working Committee Members Inside Ahmednagar Fort

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, a Member of the Congress Working Committee, who along with other members of the Committee, had been incarcerated in the Ahmednagar Fort, since August 9, 1942, arrived in Bombay, to-day.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Dr. Mahmud refused to be drawn into any discussion about the attitude of the members of the Working Committee on matters of current political interest. He also declined to express any personal views "for the moment."

He said, however, that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his other colleagues had asked him to convey their greetings to their colleagues and comrades inside or outside jails.

Dr. Mahmud said that an order for his unconditional release was handed to him on Thursday. He boarded a train at Ahmednagar on Friday afternoon and arrived at Victoria Terminus early this morning. Dr. Mahmud who was looking wan and much pulled down, was received at the station by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, his Bombay host, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, Mrs. Krishna and Mr. G. P. Hutheesing and Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He was welcomed and garlanded by Mr. Patil on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Questioned regarding the health of his fellow prisoners, he said that they were generally well and in good spirits. Maulana Azad although free from any trouble at present, gets slight temperature occasionally. He has lost considerable weight. Pandit Nehru, who had throat trouble recently, was free from it now. He has also lost some weight. Dr. Mahmud pointed out how Pandit Nehru was always proud of his health and how he used to feel annoyed, if anybody said he was unwell. He said that this might not continue for long.

Sardar Patel had a recurrence of his old intestinal trouble. He used to get occasional attacks of pain. Whenever an attack occurred, Sardar Patel, whose usual diet consists of only fruit juice and boiled vegetables, fasted altogether, till he got over his attack. Sometime last year, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah started getting sugar, but had got over it by careful dieting. In the same way, Acharya Narendra Dev had his old asthmatic complaint, but was well for the last six months. Mr. B. J. Kripalani, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab were well except for minor complaints. Dr. Prafulla Gosh had kept very well for the first twenty months. But recently, he had lost some weight. He was, however a frail man weighing only 102 lbs. at the time of his arrest.

Asked about his own complaint, Dr. Mahmud said that he had Filaria, gall-bladder pain and eye troubles even before, but during his detention, he developed new complaints. He was discharging blood from his mouth. He said he gratefully acknowledged that the authorities sent several throat and eye specialists to examine him, but unfortunately, the blood discharge continued.

Dr. Mahmud said that they had a large yard enclosing their barracks, which they could use for purposes of recreation. Each of them had a room for himself in the block, except Pandit Nehru and Dr. Mahmud, who shared a room. Reading and writing were their chief occupation. Asked if Pandit Nehru had written any new book, Dr Mahmud smilingly remarked that everybody was writing something or other.

After arriving in the city, Dr. Mahmud was examined by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Dr. Sir Jamshedji Duggan and Dr Jenabhai Desaid. He is likely to stay in the city for three or four days, his programme depending on medical advice.

NOT RELEASED ON GROUNDS OF HEALTH

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7: It is learned from official quarters that the statement that Dr. Syed Mahmud was released on grounds of health is incorrect. Dr. Syed Mahmud, it is stated, was not ill and has not been released on medical grounds.—A. P.

SIND PENTANGULAR

Semi-Final Between Muslims & Parsis

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

The second semi-final of the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament, between the Muslims and the Parsis commenced here to-day.

The Muslims batting first scored 169 and the Parsis, at the close of the day's play, had replied with 88 for six wickets.

The Muslims lost six wickets before lunch, three of these falling to catches behind the wicket. The dominance of the bowlers over the batsmen was a feature of both innings play, although no bowler performed any outstanding feat.

After the first Muslim wicket had fallen at 7, Qamardin scored a useful 23, but S. R. Mavalwalla taking two wickets, those of Daud Khan and Abbas Khan, in his first over, again placed the bowlers at an advantage.

After lunch, Abdullah Khand livened up the play with some bright strokes but he was run out at 130.

The remaining wickets then fell quickly.

The Parsis lost the first two wickets for 17. Then M. N. Dinshaw and Bhappur defended skilfully for 80 minutes and added 34 runs.

At the close of play, the Parsis with four wickets in hand were still 81 runs behind their opponents total.

Scores:

THE MUSLIMS (1st Innings)

Abdul Rahim Shaikh, c H. D. Minwalla, b C. R. Minwalla, 29; Issa Khan c J K. Irani, b C. R. Minwalla 3; Qamardin, c J. K. Irani, b C. R. Minwalla 23; Daud Khan, c Kamdin, b S. R. Mavalwalla 8; Abbas Khan b S. R. Mavalwalla 0; Inayat Khan, c J. K. Irani, b H. D. Minwalla 20; Abdullah Khan run out 25; Hyderali, l.b.w. b Mobed 16; Fazal Lakda, b C. R. Minwalla 24; Ibrahim Vazir 6; Badruddin b Mobed 1; Extras 14; Total 169.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—29, 3—53, 4—53, 5—87, 6—89, 7—130, 8—137, 9—149, 10—169.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: C. R. Minwalla 20.4—5—34—4, Jagus 5—1—12—0, H. D. Minwalla 13—3—32—1, M. J. Mobed 19—6—29—2, S. R. Navalwall 15—0—48—2.

PARSIS (1st Innings)

J. K. Irani, l.b.w. b Hyderali 6; M. M. Patel, c Lakda b Badruddin 9, M. N. Dinshaw, c Qamardin b Inayat Khan 18; A. B. Bhappu l.b.w., b Inayat Khan 16; M. J. Mobed, c Issa Khan, b Hyderali 10; T. M. Kamdin, b Badruddin 4; S. R. Mavalwalla batting 20; B. H. Bacucha batting 0; Extras 5; Total (for six wickets) 88.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—17, 3—51, 4—53, 5—62, 6—88.

THEFT OF FOUNTAIN PENS WORTH Rs. 21,500

Alleged Culprit Arrested And Bailed Out

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ahmed Siddiq Mansuri, Mohamed Yusuf Mansuri and Rajabali Haji arrested yesterday in connection with alleged theft of goods worth Rs. 21 500 stored at the docks, were placed today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Police Court and released on bail of Rs. 5,000 each. The police stated that fountain pens specially manufactured abroad and imported for purposes of the military were stored in the cases found missing from the dock area. Some of these pens, it was alleged, were found in possession of the accused.

SIND PENTANGULAR CONTROVERSY

Hindus To Refer To Court Of Law If Assocn. Sticks To Its Decision

KARACHI, Oct. 6.

The propriety of employing the toss of a coin to decide the winner in the first semi-final of the Sind Pentangular last week is now questioned and if the Sind Cricket Associatoin Committee sticks to its decision, the matter is likely to be taken to a court of law.

It may be recalled that both the Hindus and Europeans scored 105 runs each in the first innings of the match in question. The Hindus declared their second innings at 267 for two wickets, but the Europeans forced a draw by scoring 130 for eight wickets. The match was thus drawn. A coin was, however tossed and it favoured the Europeans, who thus became entitled to play in the final.

The Hindus now claim that there is no provision in the Pentangular rules for this course being adopted, and that, therefore, the match should be replayed.—A. P.

Rovers Cup

W.I.A.A. QUALIFY FOR SEMI-FINALS

The crowd at the Cooperage on Saturday evening was not as large as might be expected to witness an interesting quarter-final engagement in the Rovers Cup, the rival parties of which were the W.I.A.A., the premier Indian side and the Indian Base General Hospital from Poona. Evidently people are getting tired of the long-drawn out season.

The class of football served up by the contracting parties was not of a classical variety either. But what was missed in superb team-work and positional play, especially in the ranks of the Automobilemen, was more than made up by the speedy and thrustful methods employed by both the sides, particularly by the soldiers. The targets at both ends were attacked vigorously time and again by the opposing quintettes and it is a wonder that they did not fall more often than 4 times during the hour's bombardment

THOMAS SCORES TWICE

The W.I.A.A were indeed luckier than their opponents in the matter of scoring. The latter missed the citadel narrowly more often than did the Automen. So with an equal share of luck they might have emerged out of the fray on level terms As it turned out however the W.I.A.A won the battle by 3 goals to one.

The Poonamen initiated the attack in a vigorous manner and continued pressure for some time which culminated in a goal for them A penalty-kick was awarded in their favour which Reynolds, their inside-left, converted The Automen then woke up to the situation and girded their loins for a gigantic battle. It did not take them long to equalise Rashad taking a long range shot found the net unsighted by the Poona Custodian A little later one of the uprights saved the local fortress from a sure fall

With one goal each to their credit the rival parties changed their ends

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LIVELY CRICKET AT STADIUM

Splendid Cooper-Mistry Partnership

Excellent cricket was witnessed at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday afternoon, when R. S. Cooper and Mehli Mistry representing the Parsi Gymkhana and playing against the C. C. I. entered into unbeaten partnership of over 130 runs, both the players contributing 91 and 93 respectively. Cooper in particular was the more aggressive of the two, and in his usual free style lashed the C. C. I. bowling, and had almost neared his century, when the game closed for the day. The match continues on Sunday.

PARSI GYMKHANA

N. H. Colah b C. H. Chandarana...	48
K. K. Tarapore c Sanjana, b V. Merchant	10
M Mistry, not out	93
R S. Cooper, not out	91
Extras	8
Total (two wkts.) ...	250

Satiranjan Shield: Holders In Final

In the first semi-final of the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Football Tournament, the City Police, holders for the last two years, defeated the South Indians by the odd goal in three at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, on Saturday evening and qualified for the final round. A large crowd was present to witness the contest.

The soldiers were seen more often in the picture than the Indians The latter resorted to the dribbling and short-passing game which the prompt tackling and quick interceptions of the visitors did not permit to be effective in a large measure

Dhakuram and Parab did much useful work at the flanks but their efforts did not pay as handsomely as they might have if the inside forwards had utilised the chances offered to them properly However Thomas their Captain succeeded in scoring twice and putting the issue safe for his side The W.I.A.A will now meet the winners of the E.H.Q—R.A.F. match in the penultimate round on Tuesday next

RESULT

W.I.A.A. STAFF	3 goals
I.B.G.H	1 goal.

THE TEAMS

W.I.A.A. STAFF: Uchil; Solomon and Suvarna; Humphreys, Mohideen and Govind; Parab Naravan, Rashad Thomas and Dhakuram

I.B.G.H: Pratt; Evans and Jones; Marrable Smart and Reid; Ham Tendergrast, Morrison Reynolds and Jones

TO-DAY'S MATCH

6-15 p.m. E.H.Q. vs. R.A.F.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by 22nd October, 1944, for the following posts:

PROFESSORS of and Lecturers in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Marathi, Urdu, Logic, History and Administration and Civics, Mathematics and Geography.

PROFESSORS of and Demonstrators in Physics, Chemistry and Biology

The appointments will be subject to affiliation being granted and on probation for two years in the first instance with prospects of confirmation.

SCALES OF PAY:

Professors	Rs. 150-10-250.
Lecturers	Rs. 100- 5-150.
Demonstrators	Rs. 75- 5-125.

APPLICANTS will have to bear their own travelling and other expenses, if called for personal interview.

Applications stating Age, Qualifications, Teaching Experience, Books and Papers published, with copies of Testimonials should be addressed to Mr. M. K. DESAI, Honorary Secretary, Khandesh College Education Society, Jalgaon, E. K. (495)

4th
"HOUSE-FULL"
WEEK

RANJIT'S
SHAHENSHAH
BABAR
KHURSHID, S. MUKHTAR
Director: VAJAHAT MIRZA
Daily: 4, 7 & 10.
Sat. Sun. Matinee 1-30
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30
AJIT Release

10th week! see Kardar's Breezy Comedy
"SANJOG"
Zanana Show for Ladies on Monday at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL Today at: 1-30 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Outsiders Play Bigger Role On Last Day

Gwalior Tops List Of Season's Successful Owners

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, Oct. 7.

Outsiders played better roles than the favourites at Poona, when the last day's programme was down for decision. The Maharaja of Gwalior, who was absent during the last three days' meetings, has been at the end of the season, placed at the head of the winning owners and is also exceeding by a big margin in the stakes from the Gaekwar of Baroda. Roberts, the Gwalior jockey, was awarded the championship. Major Jadhav, the Maharaja of Gwalior's private trainer, was placed first among the trainer.

In the days proceedings trainer Balfour was alone successful with a double which he scored through the medium of the unconsidered LIDSDOWN and LYDIA in the final event

THE FINAL PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. K. N. Multani's MIAMI 9-0 Chavan 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PETER 9-0 Jadhav 2
M/s. E. S. Poonawalla and Dhunjishaw's PARACHUTE 9-0 Bhoor Singh 3
Mrs. D. M. Mistry's PRINCE FALIH 9-0 Virsingh 4

Not run: Isfoog, Nawab, Kutub Minar.

Won by 1/2 length, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 57 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 29.

THE AUNDH PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Saleh Moosa's NIGHT HAWK 8-2 Whiteside 1
Maharaja of Bhavnagar's JUTLAND 8-5 Jones 2
Maj (Miss) McHugh's KABADON JAMIL 7-7 Sibbritt 3
Mr. Ali Mahomed Chotani's NIBRAS 8-0 Raffaele 4

Not run: Al Shanfara.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 55 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 14 and Rs. 23.

THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Idar's PAVLOVA 8-2 Guman Singh 1
Mr. Abu H. Jasdanwalla's ROOPSUNDARI 8-7 Dasrath Singh 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS MUMTAZ 9-2 B. Khalil 3
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's SHABNAM 9-0 Kan Singh 4

Not run: Sweet Surprise, Symphonic.

Won by 4 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 18 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 85. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 82 and Rs. 59.

THE FINAL PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

M/s Tibrewalla and Modi's HALFAYA 9-2 Raffaele 1
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's FLOWER OF CALCUTTA 9-2 Marrs .. 2
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's KARAMAL RAHIM 9-2 B. McQuade .. 3
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's SOLFERINO 8-12 Evans 4

Not run: Mozan, Princess Hamiyah, Young Krush, Ward al Jiyad

Won by 2 1-2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Hd.

Time: 1 minute 56 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17.

THE CLUB PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's LIDSDOWN 7-11 Roberts 1
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's WONDERFUL 9-0 Carr 2
Mr. J. Thompson's MASQUE 8-0 Sibbritt 3
Mr. M. J. Rajpal's MOHALEBBI 9-2 Jones 4

Not run: Han.

Won by Neck, 3/4 length, 1 length

Time: 1 minute 30 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21.

THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharani Chimnabai and Mr. Y. V. Ghatge's CARLYON 9-2 Evans 1
Rao Bahadur V. L. Thube's VITHAL'S BLESSINGS 8-2 Chavan 2
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's BLUE WATER 8-11 Carr 3
Maharaja of Idar's BAMBINA 8-12 Brace 4

Not run: Princess Padma, Pakistan, Blue Pearl, Ivanhoe.

Won by 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 29 and Rs. 19.

THE AUNDH PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

M/s. Minzley and Badruddin's STAR BRILLIANT 8-5 Shankar 1
M/s. Latiff and Mehta's MAJNUN ANWAH 8-5 Kan Singh 2
Mr. Saleh Moosa's JASSIR 8-9 Whiteside 3
Maharaja of Baroda's ZAHIR 8-5 Britt 4

Not run: Lord Wavell, Malik al Jiyad.

Won by 4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 54 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 169. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE Division I—Disfance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's LYDIA 9-1 Sibbritt 1
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's IRISH RIGHT 8-10 Khade 2
M/s. B Patel and Parker's NEELAM 8-7 V. Jadhav 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's BROADCAST 9-4 Marrs 4

Not run: Pick Me Up, Easter Monday, Lucky Strike.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 15.

MR. SOMAWEERA CHANDRASIRI

For the cultural upliftment of Ceylon, we the Ceylonese must look-out for her mother, India," says Somaweera Chandrasiri, the well-known Ceylonese Poet, who is on a cultural mission to India. He has arrived in Bombay and after a week's stay in Bombay he will leave for Sevagram, Wardha to see Gandhiji. He is the Secretary of All-Ceylon Sinhalese Poets' and Authors' Conference and he proposes to celebrate an Indo-Ceylon Poets' and Authors' Conference after consulting men of Literature in India

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4.

A gang of about nine armed dacoits besieged the village of Bhumoli near Ahmedabad, beat the people with hunters, fired against a man trying to resist and decamped with loot. They were in police dress.

NEXT FRIDAY
13th October
Sobhagya Pictures'
RONAQ

An Evergreen Release
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee 1-30 Fridays, Saturdays Sundays, Holidays
Advance Booking from Monday Daily 10 to 12 & 3 to 4-30

FILM GOERS' IDEAL
She now becomes uneducated youth's INSPIRATION!
Sweet Suvarnalata sweeter than ever in
Mazhar Art Production
Modern Social
BARI BAAT
Starring:
ULLHAS, YAKUB, MAZHAR KHAN & SAGUNA
Produced and Directed by MAZHAR KHAN
An Evergreen Release
Crowded Houses Now at CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m. Sat. Sun. Holidays 1 p.m.
Advance Booking Daily 10 to 12 & 3 to 6.

THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTSFOLIO

By SPORTICUS

Delhi leads Indian Soccer. Bombay's disappointment. E.H.Q. triumphant again. W.I.F.A.'s 'no' to I.F.L. International matches in liberated countries. Bombay's quest for Ranji Trophy. Weaker side wins. Americans in Table Tennis.

The Inter-Provincial Football Tournament for the Santosh Trophy which could not be staged for three years for various reasons was concluded at last. By defeating the I. F. A. of Calcutta, the previous holders, by two goals to nil in the final, Delhi became the new champions of Indian soccer. Everybody will congratulate them on their meritorious success and coveted distinction. From the fact that 15,000 people attended the final match at New Delhi it is clear that soccer is growing in tremendous popularity at the Capital. That is a very good sign, indeed. The reason for Calcutta's defeat is attributed to the lateness of final engagements, when their players had gone either stale or out of practice. Mysore could not contest the semi-final against Calcutta for the same reason. The A. I. F. F. would therefore, do well to try and finish the tournament a little earlier.

Bombay's Disappointment

Bombay was out of the competition on its own volition as expressed by the W. I. F. A., its controlling body. It has caused deep disappointment among the Indian players in the City. The authorities seem to have forgotten that their chief ambition is—as it is everywhere –to represent their province in the National Championship—and, then, if possible, in international contests at home or abroad. By depriving them of this opportunity the WI.F.A. is failing in one of its primary duties. The slogan of "Travel when you must" under which the Association takes shelter is a lame excuse, as is apparent from the fact that they have been entertaining up-country teams of late and also sending out teams outside.

But handsome support to the tournament was extended from the highest quarters, in the person of the Commander-in-Chief himself who presided and distributed the prizes. Will the W.I.F.A. follow His Excellency's lead next season?

E. H. Q. Triumphant Again

The Embarkation Headquarters, the winners of the Senior Harwood League, scored another success last weekend by carrying away the Hinrich's Memorial Shield. It will be recalled that this Shield, like the Santosh Trophy which commemorates the late Maharaja of Santosh, for many years President of the I.F.A. was donated by the friends and admirers of the late A. C. Hinrichs who was intimately connected, lately as President, with the W.I.F.A. The Embarkation are by no means a brilliant combination. None of their players can be called superb or grand. But they are all a hardworking lot and their team-work is excellent. This has paid them in the end.

The Royal Air Force is really an unlucky side. With so many 'stars' with British reputation at their command they have not been able to achieve anything of outstanding merit. If they get rid of their over-confidence they may do better. It must be said, however, to the credit of the team which faced the E.H.Q. in the final—a new outfit altogether—that they fought valiantly indeed and it was bad luck which deprived them of the honour of the battle. Perhaps they will conclude the season in a blaze of glory, as they did last year by lifting the most valued trophy in the land, the Rovers Cup.

W.I.F.A.'s 'No' To I.F.L.

The W.I.F.A. has turned down the I.F.L.'s request to stage a tournament at Parel on territorial basis. This news has been received by Indian footballers with keen disappointment. Heaven alone knows how the inauguration of this competition could come in the way of the Cooperage fixtures if it was held after the Rovers Tournament! It would seem that the W. I. F. A. is opposed it because of its non-communal character. If the Indian Football League had proposed a communal tournament instead the W.I.F.A. would probably have sanctioned it promptly. The fact that they have not staged their usual international match between Indians and Europeans this year gives rise to such an opinion. For a cosmopolitan body like the W.I.F.A. their decision is hardly commendable.

International Matches In Liberated Countries

Soon after the liberation of France and Belgium from the iron grip of the Nazis, international soccer matches were staged in their capitals in which the liberators and the liberated participated with great enthusiasm. The following reports will be read with keen interest here:

'Paris, September 30: Parce Des Princes Stadium one of the finest in Europe, was filled to capacity with 30,000 enthusiasts to watch the British Football Association Services team met France in the first International contest since France was liberated. The British team won by 5 goals to nil."

"Brussels, October 1: The Daring Club Stadium was packed to its capacity of 28,000 for the second game of the Football Association's Service team who beat Belgium by 3 goals to nil. Many thousands failed to get admission. Before the game a minute's silence was observed for the fallen."

Bombay's Guest For Ranji Trophy

The Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy will commence next month. Bombay is down to meet Sind at Karachi on November 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the first round of the competition. The B.C.A. has already taken up the matter in hand. With last year's sad experience at Rajkot, it is but meet that every body should be alive to the problem of matting wicket. Although Vijay Merchant, Bombay's skipper, did not admit that their rout was due to this bogey, the fact remains that our batsmen and bowlers failed hopelessly after their transference from the turf wicket in Bombay to the matting variety at Rajkot. Karachi will present the same difficulty. The B.C.A. has therefore called upon all their prospective candidates—there are as many as 38 of them—to practise on a matting wicket provided by the C.C.I. at the Stadium. Some of the old stalwarts like A.U. Botawalla, H. J. Vajifdar and S. R. Godambe have undertaken to coach these players during the next few weeks. On their

Weaker Side Wins

Sind has taken up the matter seriously too. The practice their Communal Pentangular is giving their players will stand them in good stead in the coming battle. By the way, an interesting point arose in the match between the Hindus and the Europeans in the penultimate round of the tournament. Both the teams had scored the same number of runs (105) in the first innings. Then the Hindus hit up 267 for 2 wickets and declared, allowing themselves 225 minutes to dismiss their oponents. The Europeans, however, managed to keep their ends up till the call of time, although they lost 8 wickets in collecting 180 runs. Ultimately the spin of the coin had to decide the issue which went in favour of the weaker side.

Warning To Robot Batsmen

Similar situations are likely to arise in the Ranji Trophy in future now that its rules have been changed in respect of the time-limit in the early rounds. The duration of a match will be four days. If there be no outright win, it will be decided by the result of the first innings. If there be a tie, as in the case of the Karachi match, the spin of the coin will seal the fate of one or the other side. The Board of Control for Cricket in India has done well in doing away with the limitless play which helped only to produce robot batsmen. It would have been better still if they had fixed the duration to three days which is, quite sufficient for one innings' result

Americans At Table Tennis

There was a grand exhibition of Table tennis at the St. Xavier's College last week in which two American stars took part. While the local champion, Dady Kapadia, succeeded in defeating Cpl. Ned Steele after an exciting struggle by 21-17, 19-21, 21-19, Russi Cooper went down to Cpl. Herbert ("Chubby") Aronson in two straight games 21-15, 21-12. Together the Americans conquered the Bombay pair, Cooper and Kapadia, in doubles by 21-17, 22-20. There was no doubt about the superiority of the visitors in every department of the game. Their ball control in particular was amazing. The local table tennis fans who had mustered strong to witness the display were exceedingly delighted by the show put up by the visitors.

'QUAKE SHOCK.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity with its epicentre about 3230 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 09-hours 13 min. (I. S. T.) on Friday, (6th Oct.)—A. P.

Churchill Warns Victory Will Cost Much More Blood

LONDON, Oct. 6

Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister, declared in the Commons to-day, "We must not imagine that the situation is not grave because we feel the assurance of victory.

A great deal of blood is going to be shed in the next few months—liberal, conservative and labour blood—and it is my duty above all to make sure that all is comfortable behind the troops and no needless cause of difference should rise to an undue height or proportion."

Mr Churchill had come straight from the War Cabinet to intervene in the debate on the Town and Country Planning Bill which is intended to enable local authorities to rebuild blitzed areas.

The discussion of the Bill had been prolonged by numerous amendments chiefly by Conservative members who were concerned about the question of compensation. The Government in its effort to get the Bill passed quickly so that plans for rebuilding could be started, had taken an unexpected course of arranging for the house to sit an additional day on Monday

Eventually the Prime Minister accepted the labour compromise proposal that an attempt should be made by all party consultations to reach an agreement on controversial clauses in time to incorporate them in the present Bill.—Reuter.

Eden's Commons Speech Causes Stir In Italy

Politicians Dismayed By Proposal To Liquidate Italian Empire

ROME, Oct. 6

The future status of the Italian Colonies has been brought to the fore by Mr. Eden's statement in the Commons on Wednesday, says Reuter's special correspondent.

When Sir Noel Charles, British Ambassador, visited Bonomi the Italian Prime Minister, the latter it is believed gave the impression that some dismay has been caused in the Italian Government by the statement which, in the version received here, appears to commit Britain to the total suppression of all Italy's overseas possessions.

Mr. Eden's statement has aroused politically minded Italians from the lethargy with which in the presence of many far more urgent and vital national problems, they have hitherto regarded everything relating to the Colonies.

Among questions asked by the Rome Press are whether Mr. Eden, when referring to the Italian Empire drew any distinction between the ill-gotten Ethiopian Empire and the older Colonies which never been termed as Empire in Italian parlance, whether the Allies consider themselves bound by Article 2 of the Atlantic Charter which makes territorial changes conditional on the wishes of the people concerned and whether the recent reported conversations between the Egyptian Prime Minister and the Leader of Senussi betoken the prospective establishment of Senussi Sovereignty in the region of Cyrenaica

Mr Eden's statement which apparently by-passes the peace conference discussions, has severely shaken the present Italian Government's prestige more by the manner of enunciation than by the matter of the statement which for millions of Italians in their present grim hour has little immediate interest.—Reuter

JAP ADVANCE IN HUNAN SLOWS DOWN

Enemy's Main Body Battling For Kwelino, Takes Paoching

CHUNGKING Oct. 6

Japanese advances in Hunan and Kwangsi slowed down somewhat in the last week. Forces which were operating from Wuchow on the west river advanced to Pingnam, a distance of 30 miles.

The situation in Pingnam is somewhat obscure, and while a 14th Air Force Communique said that the village was heavily bombed, a Chinese military spokesman could give no information whether Pingnam was in Chinese or Japanese hands.

The Japanese drive along the west river seems to have the objective of Liuchow which is the southern terminus of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway and 92 miles from the furthest point the Japanese have advanced on the west river. The Japanese main body is battling for Kwelin, 25 miles from the objective, while on the right flank Japanese have apparently taken Paoching. The city's defenders held off the attackers for 38 days and it is estimated that the Japanese suffered 2,000 casualties.

Though a later communique said that the Japanese forces in Fukien were engaged in battle with Chinese some six miles from Foochow a military spokesman later indicated that the Japanese advance had been halted approximately 12 miles eastward of Foochow.

The Salween fighting died down with the Chinese repelling Japanese counter-attacks around the Lungling area. —Reuter.

PORTUGAL MAY DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN

LONDON, Oct. 6: It is officially announced in Lisbon that the Portuguese Government has summoned the National Assembly for October 23, nearly a month earlier than the normal date, cables the "News Chronicle" Madrid correspondent. It is reliably reported that the purpose of the earlier meeting is to declare war on the Japanese who have been occupying the Portuguese part of the island of Timor for the last three years.

The Government-controlled Lisbon Press has published several articles recently saying that the Portuguese people "will be behind the army if any imminent military operations become necessary", and that "our army is ready to defend the honour and integrity of our country".

BRITISH CAPTURE SAMOS ISLAND

Allies Rush Supplies To Relief Of Liberated People

CAIRO, Oct. 6

Samos has been captured by a small British and Greek force.

The Fascist garrison surrendered after a brief engagement in which there were no Allied casualties. The German garrison had already left.

Greek civil authorities are already in control of the island. Food and other necessities are being rushed to the relief of the people who gave a great welcome to the liberating forces. When the Allies landed, the Italian garrison put up some resistance but soon gave up fighting.

The prisoners said that in mid-September, when the Middle-East raiding forces intensified their attacks on the German on the Island promised that they would take the Italians with them in the event of evacuation. On September 29, however, the Germans retired to another island leaving their Fascist collaborators behind.—Reuter

176 BELGIAN FRANCS FOR £1 STERLING

LONDON, Oct. 5: The Official rate of exchange between the Belgian Franc and the Sterling is fixed at one sterling to 176 francs, and shall not be varied except after mutual agreement, says a Treasury announcement.

Belgian Congo will leave the Sterling area and be brought within the Belgian Monetary Area. Sterlings held by residents in the Belgian Monetary Area will be available for expenditure in the Sterling Area and it will be sought to make sterling available for payments outside the Sterling Area.—Reuter.

INDIA ON UNRRA SUPPLIES COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5: At the second session of the U.N.R.R.A. Council, which has just ended, India's membership on the Administration's Committee on Supplies was unanimously approved Besides India, the Committee consists of members of the Council or their alternates representing Australia, Belgium Brazil, Canada, China, the French Committee of National Liberation, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

New League Of Nations

Dumbarton Oaks Conference Plans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7

With another meeting between Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin understood to be scheduled to be held before long, the Dumbarton Oaks Conference is expected to finish today. The present plans are for a plenary meeting of the United Kingdom, United States and Chinese Delegations, today, to confirm the agreements virtually completed, involving acceptances by the Chinese of the plan drawn up at the first stage of the conference by the U. K., the U. S. and Soviet Delegations to establish a World Security Council and outline a new League of Nations. All the four Powers now agree to those proposals.

A statement regarding points requiring further consideration will be circulated to the United Nations over the week-end. This statement will be released to the press of the world on Monday—simultaneously in London, Moscow, Chungking and Washington. The next step will be taken at the meeting of Mr. Churchill, Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt. A full Dress United Nations Conference will then consider the proposal submitted by the Big Four and other suggestions submitted by other United Nations.

On Aug. 7, 1942, U.S. Marines landed on Guadalcanal in the Solomons, beginning the Allied advance in the Pacific which has already covered more than 2,000 miles towards Tokyo. From Guadalcanal, United Nations forces have reached Horotai, northernmost island of the Halmahera Group, only 300 miles from the Philippines. Above Guadalcanal, U.S. land, sea and air forces swept across the Gilberts, the Marshals, by-passed the Carolines, and gained control of the Harianas in the Central Pacific. On Sept. 14, 1944, Allied forces moved into the Palau Islands. They are now within the inner defence perimeter of the homeland only 1,500 miles away. Boxes with dates show the Allied stepping stones in the Pacific.

—*U.S.O.W.I.*

NEWSPRINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Oct. 26 Meeting Likely To Be Postponed

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 7.

The meeting of the Newsprint Advisory Committee scheduled to take place here on October 26 is likely to be postponed as the Civil Supplies Secretary, Sir Akbar Hydari will be out of Delhi then.

I am in a position to state that the Government is totally opposed to the removal of newsprint control.

The meeting 'inter alia' will consider the question of reduction in newspaper prices. Government claims that they have gone to the furthest limit to meet newspaper demand and it is time that newspapers responded to its gestures.

I am also given to understand that there is no possibility for the present to further increase the newsprint quotas.

Sir Akbar Hydari is leaving for Bombay tomorrow to attend the meeting of the Textile Board, his Joint Secretary Mr. H. M. Patel having left for Bombay today.

In this connection I learn that the final touches are being given to the textile distribution scheme, which is expected to be put into force say by the end of this month. The Textile Export Scheme is already in operation.

Govt. Communique On Nehru's Health

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

"Statements have appeared in the Press that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been suffering from influenza. This is not correct", says a "Communique" issued by the Government of Bombay to-day.

"Pandit Nehru had an ordinary cold from which he has recovered, and he is now alert and vigorous and in good health. No fever was recorded, and no complaint of fever was made" adds the "Communique". —United Press.

UNCLE OF NAWAB OF SACHIN DIES.

SURAT, Oct. 7: Lt. Col. Sahebzada Mohommed Abdul Karimkhan, uncle of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin, died in Sachin on October 6th at the age of 67. He was chief commandant of the Sachin State forces from 1922 to 1932 when he retired.—A. P.

Ex-Parliamentary Secretary Released

LUCKNOW, Oct. 7.

It is reliably understood that the U. P. Government have passed orders for the release of Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, former Parliamentary and now a security prisoner in the Fyzabad Jail since August, 1942.

Mr. Venkatesh Narain Tiwari, another Parliamentary Secretary, was released yesterday from the Lucknow Jail, where he too was detained as a security prisoner.—United Press.

VIJAYALAXMI AT WARDHA.

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 7: Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit arrived here last night and proceeded to Sewagram. Mrs. Pandit will leave Sewagram on Monday.—A. P.

FOLLOW PREM-CHAND'S EXAMPLE

Tributes To Great Hindi-Urdu Novelist

Glowing tributes to the memory of late Munshi Premchand the great Hindi and Urdu novelist, social reformer and patriot, were paid by prominent authors in Indian languages at a public meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday evening to commemorate his eighth death anniversary. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, presided.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, in his presidential speech, said that the life of the late Munshi Premchand was a harmonious blend of Hindu and Muslim culture, of which their country was in great need. He pointed out that Munshi Premchand, by his great works in both Hindi and Urdu, had helped the evolution of a common language for India. India was in urgent need of a common language. Hindi writers should try to master the Urdu language and Urdu writers should try to attain proficiency in Hindi. If writers in Hindi and Urdu wrote simple language the existing gulf between the two languages would disappear and it would be a happy day when India had one common language, through such efforts.

Mr. Brelvi emphasised the great need for Hindu-Muslim unity under the present conditions in the country and appealed to both Hindus and Muslims, of all shades of opinion, to try to understand one another sink their differences and join hands in a common cause Hindus and Muslims through living together during the last eleven centuries had built a great and glorious common hertage in music, architecture arts and language. Whatever happened in the immediate future, whether India was partitioned according Rajaji formula or Gandhiji's proposals or the League's demand, Hindus and Muslims would continue to live together. There were many more things that united them than those that divided them. It was their duty to emphasize and extend the points of unity and no class of men could help more successful in bringing this about than writers and authors.

Prominent among those who spoke at the meeting were Mr. Madan Gopal Mr. Bhagvati Charan Varma, Professor Nadvi, Mr. Sajjad Zaheer, Mr. Sagar Nizami, Mr. Mama Varerkar, Mr. Jyotindra Dave and Mrs. Kamal Ranade.

'QUAKE HAVOC IN ISTANBUL

ISTANBUL, October 7.

An earthquake felt at dawn yesterday in the Istanbul region has caused serious damage in the northern area of the province of Smyrna, 165 miles away. Ayvalik and Dikilic District on the coast opposite the island of Myitilene, famous for their olive oil, were specially hard hit. The town of Ayvalik is reported half destroyed with about one hundred casualties. A heavier casualty roll is feared.—Reuter.

General Rudolf Schmundt Dead

LONDON, October 7.

The German News Agency reported that the Chief Adjutant of the Fuehrer and Chief of Personnel on the General Staff, General Rudolf Schmundt, died on October 1 of the severe wound he received during the attack on the Fuehrer on July twentieth.

SEVEN ARTS CENTRE'S DELIGHTFUL DANCES

The Seven Arts Centre started its season on Friday evening at the Excelsior Theatre. It has a troupe of 40 well-trained artistes. The programme provides a rich and varied fare of dances—popular and classical and a delightful score of music. The Centre has evolved its own technique of presentation which is styled by it as the "musico-balletona" technique and which seeks combination and synchronisation of music, songs, dialogues and actions.

"Kathak Duet" is a fine item in the traditional technique. Equally interesting are "Sarasvati Pujan" "Madhupan", "Maid" and "Mazdoor". The latter half of the programme was taken up by "Bhagvan Buddha" which is an elaborate composition but is efficiently presented. The drama represents through significant gestures, movements, dialogues and sound-effects various phases of the life of Buddha. Scenes depicting renunciation form the climax of the plot.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND CESAREWITCH

LONDON, Oct. 7.—For the first time in British racing history four big handicaps were held in one day with the Ascot Cambridgeshire and the Cesarewitch Down South and the Northern Cambridgeshire and Cesarewitch Up North at Stockton. At Ascot Gordon Richards rode the well-backed 'Fun Fair' with a six to one chance to victory, 'Fun Fair' thus repeating last year's victory. In the second half autumn double Cesarewitch went to a ten-to-one outsider 'Cadet'. Up North 'Silver Sal' gained a comfortable win the Cambridgeshire, starting surprisingly good at odds of 100 to 8. while lightly weighed 'Robin the Second' won the Cesarewitch in a canter by five-lengths at 8 to 1.—Reuter.

NAZIS EXECUTE 450 DUTCH PATRIOTS.

LONDON, Oct. 7: Four hundred and fifty Dutch patriots in the German concentration camp at Vugt near Hertogenbosch have been executed, according to information from Dutch underground sources reaching here.

LONDON SENDS MORE MONEY FOR INDIAN RELIEF.

LONDON, Oct. 7: The Indian Relief Committee has cabled a further sum of Rs. 5,000 to India for disbursement by Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mrs. Pandit in famine areas.—Reuter.

Madame Chiang

NEW YORK, Oct. 7: Physicians attending on Madame Chiang Kai-Shek announced that "ultimate complete recovery can be assured" but it will be a long convalescence period. The illness is undisclosed.—Reuter

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 7: The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 9 hours L. M. T. on 4-10-44. Cawnpore 92 75 0.3, Cuttack 78 75 0.2, Darjeeling 0 0 0, Delhi 98 78 0, Jacobabad 103 67 0, Dehra Dun 89 72 0, Karachi 87 77 0, Lahore 90 71 0, Lucknow 95 75 0.1, Madras 97 74 2.5, Nagpur 84 68 0, Patna 92 78 0.3, Peshawar 95 65 0, Shillong 77 63 0.2, Simla 74 59 0.—A. P.

Keynes On Mission To U.S.?

Anglo-American Plan For Joint Exploitation Of India

LONDON, Oct. 7.

British circles in Washington state, that the mission of Lord Keynes who is in America, may be described as that of an Economic Ambassador. It is apparent that preliminary discussions will take place around the continuation of Lease-Lend after Germany's defeat.

Lord Keynes, it is reported, will try to ensure that the adjustments will be such as to allow British civilian production to start immediately on a basis comparable to America. This, however, is not going to be the main part of the talks. The 'United Press of India' understands from reliable American sources, well in the know of the economic trends in Washington, that Lord Keynes's visit to America was undertaken mainly to try to explain certain sections of American big businessmen who are critical of Britain's attitude towards India's sterling balances. Britain's refusal to honour the debt automatically means that the big industrialists, who had hoped to do business, will lose the splendid opportunity of supplying machinery which India could buy from the States, provided Britain allowed India the dollar exchange. Another bogey which haunts businessmen in the city of London is that of expanding American trade in India. Perhaps Lord Keynes hopes to come to some kind of arrangement with the American businessmen in exploiting the Indian market.

COMMONS QUESTIONS FOR AMERY

LONDON, Oct. 7: In the Commons questions to the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, on Thursday next will include the following.

Maj. Sir Edward Cadogan (Conservative): Whether he has any information to give as to the breakdown of the conversations between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah and whether there is any prospect of the conversations being re-opened?

R. J. G. Boothby (Conservative): Whether he has considered the effect upon the Sterling Balances now held in London by India of the Government's declaration in favour of the principle of non-discrimination as far as commercial and currency agreements are concerned and whether the Government of India has been consulted on this subject?

Mr. M. P. Price (Labour): Whether in view of fortunes being made at present in India and the decision of the Federal Court that the imposition of death duties by the Government of India would be unconstitutional, he will consider amending the legislation to make this possible.

R. Purbrick (Conservative): Whether in view of the publication in the United States of reports of Mr. William Phillips on the subject of India to the United States Government, he will now make representations to that Government that Mr. Phillips is 'personal non-grata' to any appointment affecting the interests of any part of the British Empire?

Other questions are: Whether Mr. Amery will make representations to the Government of India to ensure recognition of its obligations under the I. L. O. concerning employment of women underground and if he is in a position to make a statement concerning the general food position in India.—Reuter.

ADMIRAL KING TO MOVE TO PEARL HARBOUR?

Final Blow Against Japan

LONDON, Oct. 6: Experienced observers in Washington believe that Admiral Ernest J. King, C-in-C., United States Navy, will soon transfer his headquarters from the capital to Pearl Harbour where he would be in closer touch with the fighting front, cables the "News Chronicle" New York correspondent.

If and when this happens, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet Commander, is expected to move on from Hawaii to newly conquered Saipan—which would put him virtually in the ring for the final knock-out blow against Japan.

Plans for the coming Pacific campaign have all been laid, these observers say, so there is little need for Admiral King's continued presence in Washington. Substance was given to this line of speculation by the announcement that Vice-Admiral R. S. Edward has been named to fill the newly-created post of Deputy of the Fleet Command. Admiral Edward has already taken over some of Admiral King's duties in Washington.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (DECEMBER.)

New York, Oct. 7.

Previous Closing	21.91
To-day's Opening	21.89
Difference	—2
To-day's Closing	21.89
Difference	—2

Hitler's 'Foreign Legion'

Reports from Normandy revealed the astonishing fact that among the many prisoners taken were not only German but quite a number of Poles, Czechs, Croats, Russians, and even some Turks and Japs. If we add to this French, Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian and Spanish units fighting with the Germans alongside Hungarians, Rumanians and Finns on the Russian front, we get a rather disturbing and distorted picture of the forces whom Hitler has marshalled against the United Nations. It is a problem which deserves examination, and this is what I intend to do today. After all, it is we who claim to represent a world in arms against Hitler; it is we who claim to be supported in this struggle by all freedom-loving nations whose cause we are supposed to defend. How then do we view this phenomenon of Hitler's Foreign Legion, whom Goebbel's propaganda tries to picture as the true Europe-in-arms against us? Who are they, and how did they happen to become Hitler's Foreign Legion?

These foreign elements in the German Army are by no means homogeneous neither in race nor in their allegiance. There are infatuated fanatics alongside soldiers of fortune and unhappy human chattle.

Let us examine first the fanatics, the infatuated reckless youth infected with the disease grafted by Hitler and spread afterwards by his disciples in foreign lands Quisling in Norway, Mussert in Holland, Degrelle in Belgium, Doriot in France, to mention only the more known. Others, whom we don't know by their names, have grown during five years of war in the hermetically isolated Europe sown with seeds of Nazi depravation.

Notorious Political Army

Those knights-errants of a forlorn hope have been chosen by Hitler's henchman-in-chief, Himmler, to be included not into the German Army proper but into the special ranks of the fighting members of the National Socialist Party, the notorious Waffen-SS, Hitler's political army.

And so the SS Panzer Division Viking includes an Estonian battalion and some Flemish volunteers. The SS Panzer Grenadier Division Nordland includes various Norwegian and Danish units. The SS Mountain Division Kroatien is formed mainly from Moslem and Catholic subjects of Croatia. There is an entire SS Nederland Division formed of Dutch Mussert follower san SS Lettische Division formed from Latvians, and an SS Galizien Division formed from Ukrainians.

The foreign volunteer after his acceptance and recruitment was given either German nationality or equal rights with members of the German Wehrmacht. The whole movement of organizing Foreign Legions was started under the cover of "Fight against Bolshevism" three years ago to strengthen Germany's man-power in her war against Russia. Only "token" contingents of this type existed at the beginning of the Russian campaign but it was the winter of 1942-43 which saw the recruitment in full swing. Top speed recruiting for these SS Legions was then going on the Baltic countries, in Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Norway, and Croatia. The number of foreigners in the Waffen-SS in the summer of 1943 represented 20 to 25 p.c. of the total of about 500,000. It is doubtful whether this political army raised under the slogan of "Fight against Bolshevism" could be as usefully employed on Germany's Western Front. However, the political tuition of the foreign legionaries is based on the notorious distortions of German propaganda, which represents the Allied Second Front as Churchill's and Roosevelt's enslavement by Stalin.

Russian Prisoners

The soldiers of fortune, the real mercenaries of Hitler's armies, are mostly provided by prisoners of war taken on the Russian front. They were first sent to a camp where they had to submit to the most inhumanly cruel treatment. Hungry, dirty, clad in rags, decimated by epidemics, or simply massacred by their German guardians, they became the real scum of the earth. Their only desire was to be released from this inferno. The Germans changed their method then. The bewildered prisoners driven to utmost despair were promised everything—food, clothing, entertainment, drinks, women—but for a prize: they would have to become soldiers again, they would attain the honour of serving alongside the German Army, and share in the victories of Hitler's forces.

The initial German plan was to form a large Russian Army 200,000 men strong under the Russian quisling General Vlassov to launch a fratricidal war among the Russians, and undermine the moral and political unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union. But this plan had soon to be given up. Although driven to despair, even these prisoners refused to take up arms against their brothers and to betray their country. And so the Germans decided to change their plans: out of these prisoners of war they formed a large mercenary army for different purposes. Many Russians, for example were working in Pioneer battalions, but have been pushed into front line fighting in Normandy. But most of the mercenaries are Cossacks or of Asiatic origin. In Italy, the retreat of the Mackensen Army before the victorious advance of General Clark's Fifth Army was covered by rear-guard action carried out by the German 162nd Turkmenian Division composed entirely of nationals of the many Asiatic tribes inhabiting vast territories of the Soviet Union. Here again Hitler has readily given up his pet Aryan race idea and is fraternising with non-Aryan Asiatics in need of help.

The presence of many foreigners in the German army numbers of whom, as prisoners of war, are finding their way into Allied hands, presents a difficult problem which D. STEFAN LITAUER here sets out to examine. He explains that 'infatuated fanatics alongside soldiers of fortune and unhappy human chattel' form the basis of Hitler's Foreign Legion.

In the Balkans, Russian Cossacks from the Don and the Kuban rivers and from the Kirgisian Steppes, fighting under the German General von Pannwitz, are used for punitive expeditions against the Tito supporting population. In France, the Germans have recently used Cossacks for punitive action in Bellegarde, a small town on the Swiss frontier, which was temporarily in the hands of the Maquis. But the main feature of these troops is their mercenary character, and as typical mercenaries they are reliable as long as they consider to be on the winning side. Chased into retreat, deprived of loot, they throw away their arms and simply give themselves up.

A Sad Story

The last and the most numerous category are those unhappy human beings brought by sheer force into the German Army. Most of them are Poles, about 300,000 or more. The recruitment of the Poles is a sad story of a nation's tragedy which discloses all the perversity of mind and cynical disregard for human rights, so typical of the present-day Germans. After they overran Poland in September 1939, the Germans then divided the country into two separate parts: one consisting of most of Central Poland and some of her Eastern territories, the other, comprising Poland's Western provinces and the adjoining sections of Central Poland with Poland's great centre of the textile industry, Lodz. The first part was put under a special German administration and named the General Government the second was simply proclaimed to be German territory, and was incorporated into the German Reich. Eight million Poles suddenly found themselves overnight belonging to Germany under the law, body and soul.

At first the Germans simply tried to exterminate the Polish population. They started a large-scale deportation of Poles from the Western provinces into Central Poland. Mass evictions of Poles assumed gigantic proportions. By the end of 1940, after over one year of occupation, the Germans removed from Western Poland over 1½ million people. This forcible eviction of Poles from their native soil was the most flagrant violation of all international agreements concerning the administration of territories occupied during a war. But the Germans did not stop at that. When their scheme to give the places and the property of the Poles to German settlers failed, and when Himmler realised that the task of exterminating Poles from their native soil on which they lived for centuries, surpassed even the capacity of the Gestapo, new schemes were devised.

Further Violation

In March, 1941, the German authorities introduced in Western Poland the so-called Deutsche Volksliste which was an identity check-up to establish who can be regarded as loyal to Germany. The consequences of not being inscribed on the Deutsche Volksliste were persecution, concentration camps, lower food rations, and forced labour. To save the existence of their families and especially of their young sons, some of the Poles got inscribed as belonging to the Deutsche Volksliste, Poles with German names or with German ancestors were forced to register. Registration on the Deutsche Volksliste was later followed by the calling up of men of military age for German army service.

And so another flagrant violation of international agreements concerning the laws of war has been committed by the Germans—Pole were forced into the German Army.

A similar procedure was applied to the Germans by the Czechs in the Sudetenland, and to the French in Alsace-Lorraine. Altogether half a million Poles, Czechs and French became the victims of compulsory recruitment for the Wenrmacht.

But the results of this international transgression will be disastrous for the Germans. In 1918 it was the Czechs in the Austrian Army who first contributed to the disintegration of the German-Austrian Forces. This time this important role will fall to the Poles. Immediately following the landing of the Allied Forces in Normandy the Polish Government in London has issued an appeal to all Poles in the German Army not to shoot at their Allies, to lay down their arms, and to go over to our side. This appeal has not been in vain. The other day one of my friends who acted as War Correspondent in Normandy told me a characteristic incident. On one sector of the front early in the morning, when the artillery barrage subdued, a group of 26 German soldiers led by an N.C.O. who was waving a white handkerchief approached the Allied line. They were all Poles.

"We were 35 Poles in our battalion, so nine more have still to come," said the N.C.O. Three hours later the nine arrived.

This little episode is a sign of the things to come, soon the foreign element in the German Army will prove to be the weak spot of the German Forces. Hitler's Foreign Legion will turn against him and add to his misfortune.—B.B.C. Press Service.

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PROFESSOR EUGENE BARTELS

ON

Persian Literature In Central Asia

By G. KOCHARIANTS

(Special To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

"Persian Literature in Central Asia" is the title of a large work by Professor Eugene Bartels, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, who dedicates this piece of research to the 125th anniversay of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences.

The task undertaken was to determine the part played by the peoples of central Asia in the creation of that splendid collection of literary works usually knows as Persian literature.

A penetrating and thorough study of the districts to which the most important manuscripts belong and their spread, led Professor Bartels to the conclusion that from the fifth to the ufteenth centuries Persian literature was to a certain extent international. It was read not only by those whose native language was Persian but also by many peoples who spoke other languages, chiefly the Turki group Though it was more or less the only integral literature of that vast territory and maintained vital contact even between parts very distant from each other, it nevertheless falls into fairly clearly-marked, independent sets, each of which has its own salient characteristics.

Of outstanding importance in the history of Persian literature is the Bokhara school of the tenth century, when the great masters Dudaki, Dekiki, Shahid and others worked out the principal forms of Persian poetry and marked the lines along which it was to develop. The origin of some peculiarities of this poetry are to be sought in the conditions under which the court poet of that time wrote. When the fall of Samanad's dynasty brought with it the transference of the literary centre to Ghazni and later to Khorossan, the old traditions continued to be cultivated in Bokhara. Gradually, as a result of the alterations in the conditions of life, this poetry changed; the poets were more concerned with form. Their poetry became detached from real life and enclosed within a circle of very narrow interests. A notable point is that between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, when Iran created its great masterpieces of Sufi poetry, Persian literature, which continued its brilliant traditions in central Asia, created no Sufi poetry. This is accounted for by the fact that Sufi poets at that time in central Asia used mainly Turki languages. The significance of these things will be understood if it is remembered that Sufi literature was written for readers who were not connected with court circles. It follows then that Turki languages were widespread as early as this in central Asia. It is interesting to note the sporadic appearance of Turki works in the works of poets like Hakani and Suzani in Samarkand.

Several chapters of Professor Bertel's valuable work are based on manuscripts of Uzbekistan, and treat with some of the outstanding features of some of the central Asian poets of that epoch.

The Mongolian invasion dealt a crushing blow to Central Asian cultural life. The result was the springing up of a new centre of Persian poetry in India. Close contact with central Asia was maintained by this centre, which was destined to play an extremely important part in the literary life of the country.

Worthy of attentive study is the work of Kemal Hujandi, whose poetic correspondence with Hafiz is preserved in some of the manuscripts in Tashkent book repositories.

As is well-known, Persian literature reached a brilliant culmination during the dynasty of the Timourides, descendants of Tamerlane. In the chapter on this period, Professor Bertel's refers to two curious features. There is material to show that though Timourides patronised and highly appreciated Persian literature, the tongue spoken even at court was Old Uzbek. This found its reflection in the literature of the period, and its manuscripts throw new light on the work of the great Jami.

Absorption with form which began in the twelfth century, had by the fifteenth century made great headway. Outwardly it was expressed in the spread of genres such as chronograms and charades in verse. Jami endeavoured to check this tendency and to restore poetry to its full and true value.

In the sixteenth century there was a turning point in Persian literature in central Asia. The links that until then bound it so closely to the literature of Iran were broken by the course of political events. On the other hand, connection with Indian literary circles was established and grew stronger.

"It is extremely interesting to observe," Professor Bartels writes, "how, as a result of the waning of interest in Persian poetry at the central Asian courts, realism and an impulse to transgress court etiquette, which until the fifteenth century had been unshaken, acquire stronger attraction for the poetry. A study of the Bokhara poets—Mushfiki, Seido and others, was of great importance. A special problem is the creative work of the Indian poet Bedeli. Widespread as it was in the eighteenth century among the central Asian writers, it was commented upon throughout the following century. A study of literature of this period entails an inquiry into the reasons for the decadence observed in Persian literature. Research has shown that these reasons are by no means to be sought only in economic stagnation but are connected with the development of literature in local tongues. Persian literature ceases to receive that broad influx of new forces that it formerly received, for the simple reason that many prominent authors now wrote not only in the international Persian tongue but also in their own Azerbaijanian, Uzbek, Turkmenian and others. But it must be remarked that study of Persian in the schools continued to spread. Even Amin Hodja Mukmin, who was essentially a poet of the people and wrote in the period from 1851 to 1903, wrote in Persian as well as in his own Uzbek. Persian literature remained a source upon which many peoples drew."

In concluding the chapter of this work, Professor Bartels points out that a study of the national literature of the central Asian peoples can only be undertaken on the scale it deserves if the complexity of the literary connections of the Middle Ages is taken into consideration. It is of particular importance to determine in the first place, the set of Persian literary works which were most widespread in central Asia. A further critical study of these questions is to be made by the recently founded Uzbek Academy of Sciences. This should prove extremely useful, and help to clear up several problems connected with the origin of Persian literature.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

An Early Marathi Novel

"MOCHAN-GAD" by R. B. Gunjikar. Price Re. 1-8-0. Published by R. K. Tatnis, Bombay 2.

The publication of the third edition of this Marathi novel is a befitting honour done to the memory of the author on the occasion of his centenary celebrations. As the editor of "Vividha-Dnyana-Vistar" Mr. Gunjikar rendered valuable service to Marathi literature. "Mochan-Gad" is a historical romance and its first appearance marked a definite departure in Marathi letters. Though written seventy-five years ago and outmoded in style and language, it nevertheless makes interesting reading today. The third edition will be welcomed by all students of Marathi literature.

L. J.

Growth Of Modern India As Portrayed In Fiction

"43 YEARS" by "GEORGE BARRET", Thackers, Bombay.

The truth of literature claims to be greater than the truth of science. By analogy, the deeper truth of fiction is more impressive than the factual truth of history. History may be able to look back with a fairly correct perspective on events that are at least 50 years old; therefore the story of our own times can only be recorded in fiction.

Various aspects of Indian life have been depicted in novels and in dramas, in the Indian languages and in English, by Indian and foreign authors. In a novel "43 Years" by "George Barret" just published by Thackers, there is an ambitious attempt to depict the inner character of the Indian nation from the beginning of this century. It is difficult for any individual to execute a work of this magnitude; in this case, we understand from the Foreword, that the whole scheme has been carefully built up and worked out in its minute details by more than one person.

With the introduction of Westernised industries and the consequent development of urban areas, the early history of this century is the story of migration from villages to the towns, from the plough and wide open spaces to the dingy atmosphere of the mills and factories. The present volume which is the first of a sequence of three covers the first two decades of the present century describing the migration from the village to the city, the almost blind faith in the rulers with attempts to copy their manners and customs, in fact, a period of childlike faith, trust and complacency. "But with a rumbling of the storm that can be ominously discerned, even, though faintly, in the distance" as the foreword states, we are led into the beginnings of the Nationalist struggles for freedom.

The descriptions of the Indian village, the appalling poverty, the richer but fouler atmosphere of town life, the beginnings of consciousness of their most elementary rights amongst the "dheds" or "depressed" classes, the political fervour that swept the land with the partition of Bengal, are all authentic and given with impartial balance. A novel conceived on such a broad scale is bound to be unequal, and though there may be some shortcomings in its attempt to portray the life of 'average India", a book of this type is infinitely superior to the trashy novels with their sensationalism, that have been published recently and are often a vilification of the ethics and character of India.

The action of the story may seem to drag a little at times, but the interest of the reader is maintained throughout as the most detailed descriptions have a significance that leads on to the wider issues of national life. The realism of the story at times introduces unsavoury details but these are essential for the higher truth that is incorporated in the book. It never reaches the intense realism of Zola nor is it an attempt to present an accumulation of the "Mother India" type of filth. The foreign nom-de-plume conceals the identity of an Indian writer with a sympathetic outlook but who sacrifices nothing for truth and accuracy. We look forward with interest to the two sequences, and if the same detachment and impartiality be maintained, the more difficult period that they cover will prove still more interesting.

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

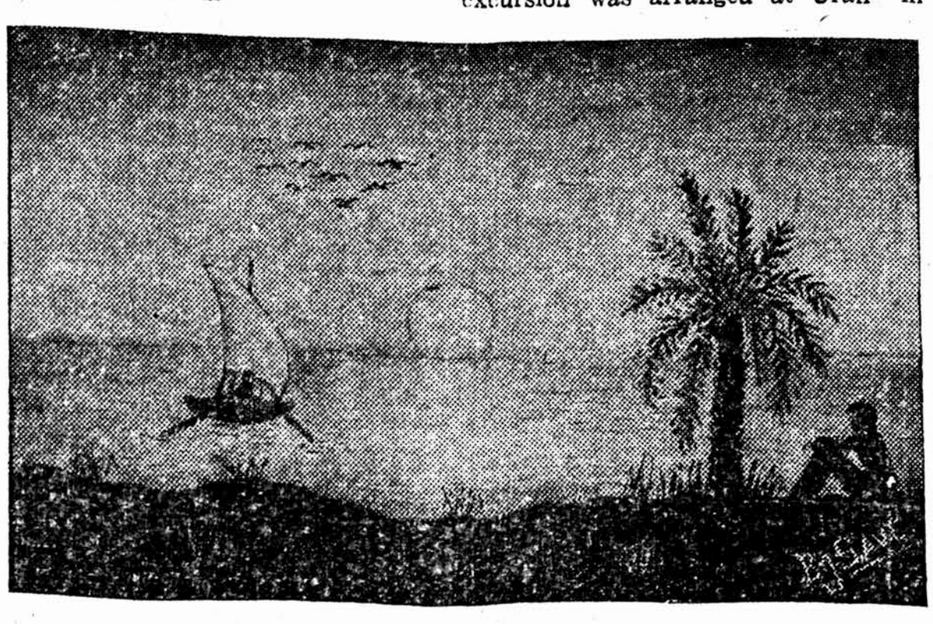
The following is a summary of the speech delivered by Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavaty, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, at the Nineteenth Annual Children's Day Celebrations of the Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Branches, held at Matunga, under the presidentship of Lady Monijeh R. Masani, on last Sunday:—

Balkan-ji-Bari was started in 1926 by a brother in Sind who prefers to be known as Dada (an elder brother). He felt that as we were growing older and older we were rather becoming more and more selfish, and therefore we were losing our real happiness. He thought that children who were already happy should be able to retain their happiness even as and when they grew old. Thus happiness which everyone is after, which everyone yearns for, would come to stay with that idea he first started just writing for children, then collected a few of them and arranged programmes for and by them, and later their provincial and all-India gatherings were held. Children who did not know even each other's language felt happy in each other's company. And Dada's expectations began to be realised in seeing children of all castes and creeds forming into one great Brotherhood.

At present Balkan-ji-Bari has provincial organisations only in two provinces, Bombay and Sind. Its Branches, however, are spread in almost all parts of the country, including Bengal, Punjab, Delhi, U. P., Bihar and South India, totalling more than 120, and its membership is nearly 24,000. At Bombay we have Local Branches at Vile Parle, Santa Cruz, Khar, Bandra, Matunga, Ghatkopar, Tardeo, Chowpatty and Marine Lines. Boys and girls meet in these Centres once a week at least, and oftener at certain places, and arrange different programmes every time. Besides it has a Pen-Friendship Section which brings children of different places in contact with each other. It has also its own two children's schools, one at Karachi and another at Sukkur

Balkan-ji-Bari has a Children's Own Library at Khar, consisting of books for children in different languages. It, however, is a small library, and needs to be expanded. Bari also has a Poor Children's Fund, out of which this year four study scholarships were awarded to its poor deserving members. It contributed, besides, about Rs. 500 each to the Sind Flood and Bengal Famine Relief Funds, and about Rs. 4,000 to the Kasturba National Memorial Fund. The Association conducts its own four monthly journals "Pushpa", in English and Gujarati, "Hamare Balak" in Hidustani and "Gulistan", in Sindhi, as well as Children's Corners in "Bombay Chronicle" and "Free India" (English), "Yugantar" (Gujarati), "Swadeshmitran" (Tamil) and other papers.

Balkan-ji-Bari has been holding its periodical excursions and tours, as well as Workers' Camps. During the last year the biggest children's excursion was arranged at Uran in which nearly eight hundred children joined and the Workers' Training Camps were held at Kandivlee, Borivli and Ghatkopar. The last time that children were taken on a distant trip was in 1941, when a party of forty Bombay children went as far as Sind and toured round Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana, Mohanjo-Daro, Sukkur and other places. At that time an All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference also was held. During the present abnormal times, owing to difficulties of travel and food, it has not been possible to hold all-India gatherings of children or workers.



A Beautiful view at Bordi. (Drawn by Brother Balkrishna J. Sane, 17 years)

"Dear Deer" (Drawn by Brother Shums Tyabji, 11 years.)

* * *

Workers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will go on a one day excursion to Novah Islands today for a conference in connection with strengthening the children's movement, to be held under the presidentship of Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai.

Those interested in children's activities in general and in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association in particular, are requested to correspond for full particulars, etc., with the General Secretary, C/o 'Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada
"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TURKEY

"Missed Opportunities"

By LEONARD KIRSCHEN

Events have moved swiftly in recent days, so swiftly that it is difficult to keep pace. All one can do is to analyse the past and having done that to wait. To speculate now would be hazardous and perhaps foolish.

We had settled down this summer to a humdrum political life which showed no promise of excitement. Journalists were expecting good copy towards late autumn or perhaps in winter. Balkan developments were in the offing. But to tell the truth, we all expected lightning campaigns, invasion and all that goes with it. We thought of landings in Greece, we thought of attacks on the Bulgarian coast, Russian landings on the Black Sea shores of Rumania and Bulgaria, in fact everything except what happened.

We were jerked into a frenzy of telegraphing at the beginning of August. When Turkey broke off diplomatic and economic relations we thought that the answer to our problems was Turkey. We thought that other developments in Turkey would follow. Well, Turkey now has the black-out and foreigners travelling from one place to another within Turkish boundaries must give the police three days' notice. We have had the excitement of two air raid alerts.

Then we settled down again and waited. Nothing had happened yet, as far as Turkey is concerned. But thigs moved not far away, and what happened in Rumania and Bulgaria is not a matter for the Turks to overlook. For as far as we can see from our limited Ankara perspective, it looks as if the Turks have been by-passed

Balkan Collapse

Rumania's sudden volte face and her capitulation to Great Britain, Russia and the United States took everyone in Ankara by surprise; even Allied circles. And it is believed that Rumania took this step on her own. This was natural as the Atonescu regime had rejected the armistice offered to Rumania last April. The Rumanian Government of General Constantin Sanatescu assumed that the great Powers would continue to offer the same terms if Rumania proved her will to leave the Axis camp and fight the Germans. From what we knew, it could safely be presumed that these would be the terms that representatives of the Allies and Rumania would sign.

The first signs of the collapse in the Balkans came from Bulgaria. At one moment it looked as if Bulgaria would be the first Balkan country to break with the Axis. For some months it was our daily routine to record another Bulgarian peace feeler. In fact, there were so many and boud with so much propaganda that when the real thing came it was really quite difficult to believe it.

The Bulgarians spoilt their record of being the first to get out by wasting too much time; in fact, it looked suspiciously as if they had been trying hard to play the Anglo-Americans against the Russians, and vice versa. But Allied solidarity spoilt this game and the only tangible result was that Bulgaria could remain neutral provided she evacuated all occupied territories, even those on which she had some sort of phantom aspirations. The Rumanian example gave the Bulgarians the necessary impulse.

Turkey's Position

Now, we have the Turks all ready and nowhere to fight. The break of German-Turkish political and economic relations was taken a few months too late. Last December it would have been important. It would then have led to a state of war between Turkey and Germany and would have provided the Germans generally, and Hitler in particular, with another invasion headache. But Turkey did not move.

Even at the beginning of August, immediately after the break, we were trying hard to puzzle out Turkey's next logical step. Now nobody is able to figure out just what Turkey can do. The break to me anyway, does not seem to be enough justification for the Turks to participate at the peace table as a full-time member of the United Nations. She could at the best have an observer's seat. It does not look likely that anything except military operations in this part of the Mediterranean of which we do not seem to have any knowledge, could change Turkey's present position.

It may well be that the moment to pass definite judgment on Turkey has not come. We cannot yet say whether Turkey was justified all the time and for all her policy. There is no doubt that Turkey's foreign policy has helped her and her Allies and friends to tide over some extremely difficult moments No doubt it is thanks to this policy that she never lost her independence.

Missed Opportunities

There were moments in Turkey's history of the last four years, moments which looked reckless and when public opinion, equally reckless, was for going into this war against the Germans. I must say that these moments of sparkling national virility and humanitarian sympathy and understanding for those fighting Nazism and all the subsidiary evils attached to Nazism, were few but they were encouraging. For they gave us the belief, shared by most correspondents in Turkey and I for one shared this belief for over three years, that given the arms, the Turks would fight and help us win the war. But when the moment came the Turks did not fight.

This decision not to fight which was taken after the Cairo Conference may cost Turkey a good deal in the future. It will cost Turkey politically and economically. The fact that Turkey has to-day been by-passed will count to-morrow more than anything else, because missed opportunities never return. This is a pity.

For as I have seen Turkey build up her hopes and illusions for the time to come, when in the hours of darkness many a Turk to whom I spoke confided of his belief in the triumph of the forces of good, so have I seen one hope after another shattered and turned into phantoms as fleeting and ephemeral as are Turkey's present chances to play an important role in the world after this war.

This fear of reprisals after the break this black-out when the danger is over, this fear to confine German diplomats, pending their repatriation to the Embassy grounds—all this contrasts sadly with the demonstrations of warlike enthusiasm only three years ago.

The Man Who Was Too Clever

Turkey is a semi-dictatorship and President Ineunu is the man who leads the destinies of his country, but President Ineunu had advisers whose counsel he accepted. One of these, with more than the usual influence of a man-who-knows-and-can-do everything, was Numan Menemendjoglu for whom at one moment, everybody had nothing but praise.

But Menemendjoglu got entangled in his own dialectics. But of sheer habit of arguing people out of any proposition, sometimes only for the sake of arguing and getting some egotistical satisfaction out of the fact that he had managed to talk him out, Menemendjoglu began to believe his own arguments more than he believed in facts and irrefutable proof that Turkey could strike and go to war. Of course, there was a whole Government there, a Government that could have pulled the dialectician round by sheer weight of cumulative arguments, but Menemendjoglu remained the spoiled and brilliant exponent of his Cabinet's policy and his advice was President Ineunu's decision.

In my personal opinion, I think that if Turkey is going to miss any of the advantages other nations will reap—perhaps one-time enemy nations—if Turkey has to take the consequences of being by-passed, she will have to thank Numan Menemendjoglu for that. And it seems hard that a nation of nearly 18,000,000 sturdy peasants should suffer because one man thought he was too clever.

Geography To Berlin

Allied Three-Pronged Drive

The Allied drive to Germany is three-pronged.

In the northern sector, lie Germany's most outstanding topographical defences. The first of these is the Albert Canal over which the British have now established a bridgehead. Circling to the north-east are the Maas river and the Rhine. Here the Maas is one of the widest rivers in Europe. Twenty miles beyond lies the Rhine, a less formidable obstacle in width, though the Germans are reported to have flooded the whole Rhine delta and north-west Holland. The British drive, however, bypasses the main flooded area. Due east is the built-up area of the Rhineland; in the Cologne-Aachen-Duisberg triangle, the industrial population is approximately ten million, the densest area for its size in all Europe. The country immediately flanking the river, is craggy and uneven. To the north-east lies the great plain of Luusburger, a heath stretching to Berlin but largely treacherous marsh-land.

In the central sector, the river Moselle runs from Trier through a steep valley to Coblenz. It is flanked on the north by the high Eifel plateau of volcanic character, with conical peaks rising 3,000 feet, and interspersed with deep crater lakes on the south by the Hunsruck plateau rising to similar heights. The Moselle particularly is a swift-flowing river. It leads to another densely built-up area. The triangle of Mainz-Saarbrucken-Karlsburg has an industrial population of approximately two million.

In the southern sector, the Rhine valley runs through the Belfort gap straight for nearly 150 miles to Frankfurt. For 100 miles it is steeply bounded by the Vosges mountains and the Black Forest rising on either side to 4,000 feet. Past Frankfurt, rise the varied afforested mountain formations stretching practically to Berlin. These, however, are too varied to offer any specific line of resistance. A most noteworthy possibility is the line of the Thuringer Wald. But in 1806 French troops streamed forth out of the forest which clothes Thuringer Wald and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Germans. No army collapsed so completely as the Prussian army at Jena.

The name of Gracchi brothers looms brighter in the dark and dry pages of the Roman history, because they sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Nation. It is told, when a friend of their mother wanted to see her jewels, the proud mother produced her sons to the friends as the brightest jewels in her possession. Every woman aspires in the heart of her hearts to be the mother of such sons.

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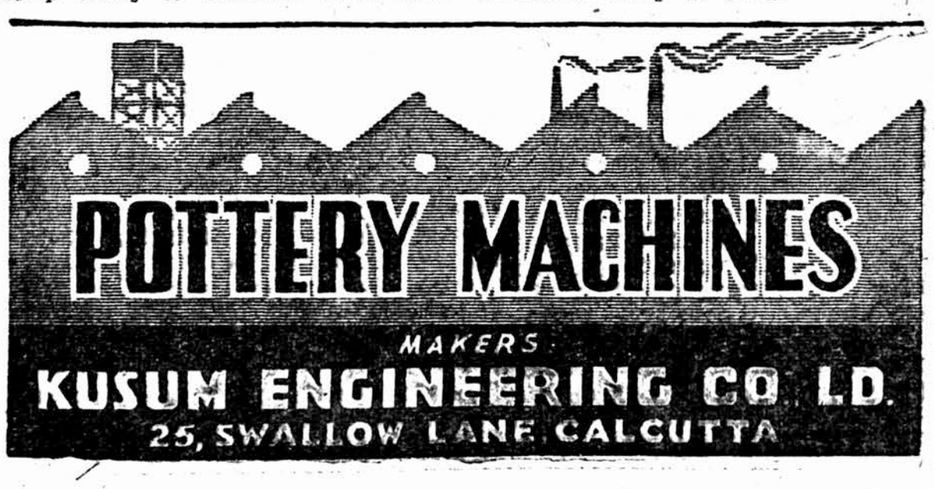

LID OFF GOA: AMAZING REVELATIONS BY GOA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The
Last Page
Will Not
Appear for a Few Weeks
as
"CHRONICLER"
is on a Holiday.

By Hermes

Indian readers are indebted to the Goa Congress Committee for some amazing revelations concerning that small part of India under the rule of the Portuguese Dictatorship.

Sheltered behind a wall of censorships, the unfortunate conditions created in the neighbouring territory escaped our attention. The only news that cross the "neutral" frontier by usual channels are those pleasant to the official taste. But the conditions now revealed, although unpleasant and concerning a small population, are a living example of the treatment reserved to a colonial population. They are precious as a warning. That is why we welcome the two recent publications issued by the Congress organization of Goa giving a true picture of a people living under a reactionary political regime.

Discredited Rupee

The first pamphlet the "Attack on Rupee" was reviewed in the "Last Page" immediately after its appearance. It shows clearly how the Dictatorship of Portugal took advantage of the British war difficulties in order to discredit British Indian currency to the benefit of the Inconvertible Portuguese paper notes, and by this way deprived the poor Goan emigrants of a good part of their money remittances to the advantage of its state-controlled Bank. Before the facts were disclosed in this booklet, the operation was kept so well camouflaged that even financial experts in British India mistook the case for a normal movement of exchanage rates. The reality, observed at close quarters, reveal on the contrary that the whole operation was conducted in an irregular manner, discarding the existing laws of the country. The British Indian currency was left at the mercy of money racketeers. The exposure of this operation awakened the attention of the interested party and at the same time led to the formation in Bombay of Goan Committee of Action whose bold and systematic work has already achieved some good results. But the rupee speculation was only one example of the arbitrary methods of acting. We have to learn more about Portuguese imperialism in the second book.

History Of Goa

This second and recent publication is the "Denationalization of Goans" (Padma, Re. 1/-) which deals with the entire policy of enslavement pursued in Goa for more than four centuries under the most reactionary rule ever known. It explains the present state of resignation and the belated awakening to their Indian national consciousness on the part of our Goan brothers.

The book contains precious material concerning some striking historical facts of the Portuguese domination in India and also successfully contradicts the propaganda of the adverse party which is piously accepted and even meekly repeated by most of the Goan writers. It thus fulfils the purpose of the publication, of opening the eyes of the victims of this domination who are blinded by a ruthless process of mental bondage.

Dealing with the past, the policies pursued by Afonso de Albuquerque, the conqueror of Goa, and by Saint Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, are clearly depicted with the help of impressive passages of their own letters. These were carefully kept undisclosed by official and Catholic historians. The mass conversions of Goans to Christianity operated by all sort of compulsion is abundantly proved with the help of official and ecclesiastical documents. The horrors of the Holy Inquisition of Goa, with its dungeons and tortures, is exposed by quotations taken from unsuspicious sources. The suppression of the Konkani language, the persecution of Marathi and the imposition of Portuguese by force is largely based on most unchallengeable historical documents. And the systematic subduement of Indian habits and manners is denounced with the help of very convincing examples.

Catholic Dictatorship

But the more revealing part of this work is the one which deal with the present condition of the country under the Dictatorship of Salazar. With this new authoritarian system, Portugal is trying to pursue in the colonies the absurd experiment of reviving its old colonial methods under the conditions of our twentieth century.

Salazar who came to power in 1928 is the author of the infamous "Acto Colonial", the basic law for the Portuguese Colonial Empire. There he asserts the right of Portugal to possess and civilize (read Christianize) the indigenous populations, and emphatically denies to them any right for self-determination. His Dictatorial las are frankly racialist. They divide the people of the Empire in three distinct classes the "cidadaos" or citizens, who must have Portuguese blood and have all privileges; the "assimilados" or assimilated, who must possess Portuguese culture to be eligible for some restricted rights, and the "indigenas", who ignoring the Portuguese language can only aspire to the lowest rank of servants. This reactionary system has deprived Goans even of the small rights which they enjoyed under the previous Republican regime.

Under the Dictatorship of this pupil of the Jesuits, the most elementary civil liberties have been suppressed. There is no freedom of press, speech, opinion and assembly. No freedom of political, economic or cultural organization is left. The public bodies have been deprived of elected majorities. As a matter of fact the elections are a farce. No political parties are allowed, with the exception of the "Uniao Nacional", and the "Accao Catolica," a body ruled by the Catholic clergy. Public opinion being gagged, the authorities rule despotically and the police rules supreme with all arbitrariness. Goans are mute in matter of their vital interest in their own country. Practically, they enjoy more rights in British India than in the country of their birth.

Economics And Culture

Economically, Goa has been cut from the main body of India by a double wall of high customs barrier which only serves to supply the government with half of its revenue. The result is a considerable reduction of country's productivity, the decay of industries and agriculture and the ruin of the people. It has led to the mass emigration of the population who leaves the country in search of means of support offering themselves to menial and other subordinate job. Together with the monetary policy and the discredit of the Indian rupee, the high customs duties established by the Dictatorship are greatly responsible for the exorbitant cost of living and the present state of scarcity in the country. Thus isolated from the Indian hinterland, on which it depends physically, this tiny portion of India has reached a state of decadence which compares unfavourably even with its not much progressive neighbourhood.

The same backward policy prevails in matter of education and culture. Schools in Konkani, the popular language of Goa, are inexistent, and the result is the appalling illiteracy of the masses. On the contrary, Portuguese with its limited usefulness, is compulsory both in the official and private schools. A Dictatorial law forbids students to go to English schools without first studying Portuguese. In the last six years, all applications to establish new English and Marathi schools have been systematically rejected by the Government in spite of their great need for the emigrant population. At the same time, two of the three existing Portuguese secondary schools had to close for lack of students. A real hatred of culture seems to inspire the Portuguese imperialist rulers.

The Goan press, subjected to a severe pre-censorship, is forbidden to show the least sympathy to the advanced ideals of the present time. Socialism, communism or any democratic and liberal doctrine are taboo. Indian nationalism is an interdicted subject. The newspapers shamelessly fill their pages with long articles praising Salazar and with the lyrical pastorals of the Bishop of Goa. If we add to this the difficulties put now by the war-censorship for the interchange of cultural relations with the outside world, one can imagine the state of obscurantism in which the unfortunate country is being kept.

Jesuits' Influence

Taking advantage of this cultural black-out and the facilities that they are now given, the Jesuits expelled from the country by the previous Republican government, have again made their appearance as the spiritual guides of a people on which they ruled supreme in the past centuries. They are busy instilling in the minds of the simple-minded their doctrine of enslavement. Quickly they have taken hold of some big schools. Friars and nuns of all denomination and nationality have flocked to Goa with their seminaries and convents spreading like mushrooms.

An accurate analysis of this process of mental enslavement is given by the author of the "Denationalization of Goans" in the following passages which are worth quoting:

> "A conspicuous feature of the culture bestowed on Goans is its reactionary and anti-democratic quality. Their intellectual moulding, which they owe to the educational establishments and other institutions, is mostly anti-liberal and directed against all social progress. All emancipating doctrines and the great movements of freedom, both of the past and the present, are presented to them as destructive. They are brought up in the fear of all advanced ideals. But the ideologies adverse to political and social progress and to the movements for the emancipation of thought are exalted and pointed out as an example to be followed. This systematic reactionary propaganda naturally results in keeping them resigned to their lot under the present regime of subjection. It is the interests of the rulers that Goans should remain remote from and hostile to all struggle for liberty and progress. The worst is that the Goans themselves serve as tools of this enslaving policy.
>
> "One example which shows how Goans are made to act against their own interest is given by their attitude towards the Dictatorship of Salazar. Under the previous Portuguese Republican regime and even under the Constitutional Monarchy of the 19th century, they enjoyed certain political rights. Their voice could at least be heard in the public assemblies through their own elected representatives and they enjoyed a theoretical political equality and some freedom of press to express their grievances. But in spite of its more liberal mood, the Republican regime was received by a systematic hostility by the majority of Goans, inspired by the Jesuits. On the contrary, the present Dictatorship, although it deprived us of all rights and reduced our people to the most humiliating position is being praised in our press and by other ways of expression. Even the Goan press in Bombay, which has no excuse of working under a permanent pre-censorship, is all praises to the Portuguese imperialist system. No better proof is needed to show how our countrymen have become unconscious of their own national interests and are made to serve blindly the reactionary faction of the ruling nation and of the Roman Church."

Puzzling Behaviour

In fact, one can understand the incapacity of Goans to react successfully in Goa against the imperialist autocracy, since it is well-known that even stronger peoples were crushed for years by the same despotic regime, but one fails to understand why the big Goan community of Bombay, being strong in number and enjoying a relative freedom, remained so long mum and only now awakened to take a concerted action against the parasites who live on their hard-earned remittances. This mere fact gives entirely reason to the present book when it emphatically states that "the reactionary and clerical ideology, acquired through foreign missionaries, is responsible for the resignation with which Goans endure their sad fate." Here is the real clue for the lethargy of Goans.

Another puzzling attitude is the complaisance shown here by the powers-to-be towards a Government who acted inimically in the rupee question.

Fifty Years A Journalist

(Continued From Page 3)

straightforwardness he incurred the displeasure of the Powers-that-be and there was a regular conspiracy to put him into trouble and one of the conspirators, whom time has sobered down, confessed to the writer that he was more "sinned against than sinning."

But the greatest tribute came from an ordinary taxi driver who was very recently driving me to Mr. Horniman's house in Worli when he told me that he was the motor driver of a very powerful man in authority some years back and that he not only knew Mr. Horniman but also the fact that Mr. Horniman was right and his former master was wrong. This tribute coming from a humble man is more valuable than the golden opinion of many a man of rank.

Mr. Horniman was found in the eyes of the Government guilty of many 'chronic indiscretions' and like Mr. Silk Buckingham of the Calcutta journal he was deported from this country. He was very ill at the time and in banishing him an attempt was made to deprive him of his bread and butter. But Mr. Horniman fought his battle for seven long years and returned to this country.

Champion Of Poor

After his deportation to Britain and return to this country he lost touch with the "Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Brelvi, who was trained in journalism by Mr. Horniman himself, occupied the editorial chair of the "Bombay Chronicle." When Mr. Brelvi was sent to jail for his political opinion along with other politicians Mr. Horniman returned to Bombay to resume the Editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle", on the distinct understanding that he would himself vacate the Editorial Chair when Mr. Brelvi returned from jail. Mr. Horniman kept his word and he agreed to be the Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" run by the same management.

As the editor of this paper he has got into the bad books of the authorities times without number and defended himself against so many libel suits brought against him at the instigation of interested parties. He has always stood up for the right cause and has championed the poor and the oppressed. He has, however, been never a blind admirer of anything and so when occasion demanded he did not fail or falter to criticise either the Congress or the Muslim League.

Extraordinary Person

As a man he has been a most extraordinary man. He is not only a vegetarian but a strict teetotaller. His charities are simply wonderful and he behaves almost like Oliver Goldsmith who once gave away his only pair of trousers to a needy man and was lying in bed under a blanket when Dr. Johnson called to see him. But Goldsmith was not available before Dr. Johnson brought him another pair of trousers.

I am not personally aware of his many other battles in Bombay for I live in Dacca, a far cry from Bombay. But I know that his "Twilight Twitters" in the "Sentinel" are the delight of Bombay and sometimes they surpass in subtle humour the London "Punch" and although, as a consequence of his growing age, he is not physically as strong as before his adamantine spirit would rather break than bend before a tyrant or autocrat.

By honouring Mr. Horniman, Bombay has not only honoured herself, but has done a duty which the whole of India owes this Tribune of the popular cause. But human aspect of the man lies in the fact that he has given away to charity all he had. May God grant him a long life.

(As we go to press, we understand that the celebration of Mr. Horniman's Golden Jubilee is postponed to a later date.)

"From Ghosties and Ghoulies ..... Good Lord Deliver us"!

The House At Balhanpur

By AAMIR ALI

Was it really a "Bhoot"? I don't know. I will never know. I never saw anything—nor heard anything. I merely felt it. Perhaps there "was nothing to see or hear. I don't know ..... and what is more, I don't want to know!"

If you ask me whether I believe in ghosts or spirits, I do not know what reply I would make. Perhaps I would say I do. Or again I might say No.

Most probably I would try to evade the question by saying that though I did not believe in ghosts, I did believe in some forms of supernatural influence. If you had asked me the question three years ago I would not have had the slightest hesitation in replying with an emphatic No.

I would have put down all talk of ghosts and such-like supernatural beliefs as nonsense, fit for old wives to gossip about, but beneath the dignity of a young and healthy man to trouble himself about. But now I dare not say that. For sometimes I still dream myself back in that house at Balhanpur; with its gloomy rooms and creaking windows. I still get that old feeling, when I get up with a start and feel the cold sweat running down my face. And I can still feel that awful silent presence——. But perhaps I had better begin at the beggining and tell you the whole story.

I was a young man, just turned 25, in that summer of 1942, when the course of my duties took me to the out of the way station of Balhanpur. I looked on myself as a healthy rationalist, and an essentially sensible being. I was an agnostic, and cared for nothing more spiritual than my own welfare. And this is certain, that if you ask me now whether I believe in God, I would say I do. And yet what I experienced during those days had nothing to do with God. But I digress again.

One gets to Balhanpur, from the railway station of Para, after two days of uncomfortable travel by bullock cart. The roads are bad, and mostly through thick jungles, with long stretches without any habitation. Balhanpur itself is a small cluster of houses, overlooked by a small hillock. And it was on this hillock that the house I had to live in had been built. It was an old and decrepit house, which had remained unoccupied for the last year and a half. It was badly in need of repairs. Actually it needed to be pulled down and a new house built instead. However, that was the house I had been offered, and there I was expected to live for the next two months. It was not a bright prospect, but then my work had taught me not to grumble at uncomfortable accommodation, as I was used to wandering around in out-of-the way localities.

We had a rest in the village before going up to the house, and it was here that I received my first premonition that all was not well with what was to be my habitation for the time being. No one from the village was eager to carry my luggage up to the house This nonplussed me for a time, but I offered twice the amount of money that I would have paid ordinarily, and threatened and cajoled, and at last three men agreed to come up to the house with me. On the way up the hill, Induram, my cook-cum-butler told me that it was not good that we were to stay in that house. Why not, I asked. "Saab," he said in a hushed undertone, "It has got a 'bhoot'." I laughed outright, and made fun of the scared look on Inudram's face. "Whoever told you that yarn?" I asked him. "All the people in the village say so," he replied. "It is not a good house. It will be better if we stay somewhere else."

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There was no somewhere else to stay in that little one-horse place, and I was in no mood to be put off by old superstitions. I told Induram not to talk any more nonsense, and that there were no such things as 'bhoots', and that the villagers were ignorant, and made up fantastic stories to frighten themselves and their children with. As we neared the house it was easy to see why and how that story had arisen. The house was in a rotting condition, and all its doors and windows looked as if they were ripe and ready to fall off. Inside, the rooms were dark and gloomy, and the damp seeped in from all quarters. Cobwebs floated merrily all over the place, while a thick coating of dust, undisturbed for over a year, covered everything. A lot of cleaning and sweeping would have to be done before the house became habitable.

But stranger than all this dark and gloom, all this was dust and dirt, was the feeling I had as I entered the house. The moment I set foot in that house I felt a sudden chill down my back, and a feeling as if I was pursued. It lasted for only a moment, and I shook it off in disgust. I thought that Induram's tales were affecting me. However, there was a lot of work to be done in that house before nightfall, and in the stress and worry of that work, I soon forgot that chilling experience. The men from the village put the luggage in the house and immediately came up to ask for their dues. I asked them to stay and help to clean up the house and I would pay them something more, but one and all they refused. They took their money and went, as if glad to get out with their skins whole.

I learnt the story of the house from the faithful Induram, who had been told it in detail and several times by the villagers. It seemed that the previous occupant had stayed in the house for a couple of years, and then suddenly committed suicide. And instead of committing it in a gentlemanly manner, by hanging himself or throwing himself off some distant cliff, he had chosen the messy, and I should imagine painful, way of cutting his own throat with a knife. He had bled profusely, and the next day, he had been found on the floor of the bedroom, lying in a pool of his own blood. The stains on the flooring were still there. No wonder the story of the 'bhoot', had arisen, and the villagers keen on avoiding this house of blood. The suicide had evidently been a lonely man, forced to come out to this place by some misdemeanour or indiscretion he had committed. It had been his habit to get drunk very often, probably because it was the only thing he could do in this place, and one day, having drunk more than was good for him, and having a severe attack of melancholia, he decided to dispatch himself, a method of release on which he must have speculated many a time.

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By night time, the house though far from perfect, was in a slightly more livable condition, and having dismissed my servant to his quarters in an outhouse, I took the hurricane lantern and proceeded to bed. I think I had better give you a rough idea about the house. It was built on the Dak Bungalow plan, a plan that is so common in India. Outside it had a verandah. There was a large room in the centre, to act as both sitting and dining room, and there were two bedrooms on either side. Leading into my bedroom there were two doors. One from the verandah and one from the drawing-dining room. The door to the bathroom, such as it was, was down at the far end of the room, and in the wall opposite to the entrance from the dining room. My bed was against the wall directly opposite the door from the dining room. There were two windows, one just above my bed, and one at the back, looking out on to the servants quarters.

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I got ready for bed, and tried to dim the hurrican lantern, but by mistake I turned the knob too much and the lantern went out completely. I had no matches with me, so I let the thing remain out. I slept fairly well, till, somewhere round about two o'clock in the morning. I woke up with a start, with that same uncanny feeling that I had felt when I entered the house. The window at the back was banging away. I had closed it before going to bed, but it was an ancient contraption, and the wind had been too strong for it. I got up and closed it again, and went back to bed. But it was a long time before I went to sleep again.

In the cold rational light of day, the whole thing seemed ridiculous, and I felt that it must have been my imagination, working on the tale I had heard from my servant about the house. Anyway, doing my work that day I forgot about it all. Or so I made myself believe; but when night came round once again I realised that I had not managed to forget it. I tried to shake off the memory of last night, as a terrier shakes off the water from its fur, after a bath, but it wasn't much good. I read for a while before going to bed. This night I was careful with the lantern and kept it dimly alight.

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Once again the experience was repeated. Once again I got up in the middle of the night with that awful chill feeling, and once again I saw that the window was swinging gaily to and fro, although I had taken special pains to secure it before going to bed. Once again, in the cold light of day, the events of the night seemed ridiculous and childish, and lost all the hideous import that they had contained during the hours of darkness. I began to half-believe that it was the banging of the window that had awakened me. So that night I tied the window with a piece of string, and went to bed determined not to get up before daylight. However, all that was no use. The same experience, repeated in exactly the same form. The window open once again. That same chill feeling.

This experience became a nightly event for me. I would invariably get up, som time between 1-00 A.M. and 4-00 A.M. Every night I would determine not to get up, and every night I failed. And that confounded window would be open every night, secure it how I might. Admitted that the month of July in Balhanpur is a rainy and windy month, but still there was something ominous in that regularity. Then I began to have dreams. I would dream that I was swimming, and something caught hold of my legs and pulled me slowly under. I would feel the pangs of asphyxiation, and then suddenly get up in a sweat, and the old symptoms would return. Or I would dream that I was walking along a path. The path started to descend, so I ran down it. The descent grew steeper and steeper, and I couldn't stop myself. At the end there was a precipice, and I saw it come nearer and nearer, till I went over. And I was falling, falling....till I woke up again.

I decided to blame the window for everything. It was that window that disturbed my sleep and forced me to get up. I decided to have it removed and put the whole matter to the test. My state had become pitiable by this time. I would go to bed with the dread expectation of what had become my nightly experience. I lost weight. I couldn't work properly in the daytime. The thing had become an obsession with me and I couldn't think of anything else. It was impossible for me to read a book, because I would read a page, and then the letter press would change from a printed page to the semblance of an open window swinging to and fro. Whatever I did that vision haunted me. I felt that something had to be done. Either this window, or whatever it represented, had to triumph or I had to defeat it in some way.

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So one day I and Induram caught hold of that window and tugged it off its hinges. And after we had done it, Induram, who had frequently remarked on my emaciation and ill health since our arrival in this house of ill-omen, told me that that was the window out of which they had dragged the body of the suicide. This irritated me intensely, and I almost lost my temper. I was sick of hearing of the suicide, for one thing. For another, it was a blow to me to find that that window had something to do with him. Besides, why couldn't they have carried his body out of the door, instead of carrying it out of the window? It looked like lunacy to me. I must have shouted at Induram. Anyway he explained to me that there was a belief among the village folk that if they took a deadbody out of the door, the spirit of that man would try and come in again through that door, to visit the haunts of his lifetime. What absolute nonsense Induram talked, I said to myself, loudly, in order to convince myself

I prepared for the night of nights. I had challenged the 'bhoot' or whatever it was. Or was it myself I had challenged? Anyway on this night I must not get up, and then all would be well. Once again the hurricane lantern misbehaved and went out completely. An omen? That night, as usual I got up. I had had no dream, but still I woke up in the usual cold sweat. But today it was different. I knew, I felt something in the room besides myself. I don't know what it was—man or beast. But I knew, as surely as if I could see it, that it was there, looking at me.

I remained still for some time, and that horrid presence continued to stare at me. I could not stand it any longer. I had to do something or I would have gone mad. I jumped out of bed. My recollections are rather vague as to what I did then, but I believe I cursed and shouted at the top of my voice. But it was useless, for the thing continued immovable. I ran out of the house. It was raining hard, but I did not seem to notice it. It was pitch dark, but I continued to run, tripping and floundering. I spent the rest of that night outside in the cold and rain. Not for worlds would I have gone back to that room.

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The morning found me wet and bedraggled, sitting on the ground some five hundred yards from the house. I went, as I was straight to Induram's little room at the back, and nearly frightened him out of his wits I was looking such a scarecrow. I told him we were leaving at once, an so we must pack. He was glad to leave of course, but he was also worried, because he wondered if his master had gone mad. No, I hadn't gone mad, but I know that one more day, or one more night in that house at Balhanpur, and I would have lost my mind. I packed in a fever of impatience, and before noon, we were once again in the bullock cart going towards Para.

Sometimes I still dream of that house at Balhanpur. I imagine myself back there, climbing up that hill to the decrepit building. Again in my dream I feel that chill which greeted me as I entered that house. But this is seldom now. And I can think of that house dispassionately now, and wonder what there was in it or about it that so nearly sent me mad. Was it all my imagination, after all? A second childhood, with childish fears about the dark? Or was there really a 'bhoot' that wandered about that desolate house, and was disturbed by my arrival?

I don't know. I will never know. I never saw anything—nor heard anything. I merely felt it. Perhaps there was nothing to see or hear. I don't know, and I don't think I will ever know. And what is more, I do not want to know. But I do know this, that were I offered the whole world, I would never go back again to that house in Balhanpur. And so if you ask me whether I believe in ghosts, I don't know what answer I would make.

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WHEN THE TANKS STRUCK IN FRANCE

By JAMES MacDONALD

We are on the move. "We" are tanks—monstrous, black, noisy forty-five-ton affairs loaded with certain death for the enemy and possible death—horrible roasting stinking death—for ourselves.

You push ahead in your rattling jolting steel deathtrap. You are cramped in a narrow, hard seat and every bone in your body aches at the tank lurches down into a deep shell hole or bomb crater and up to level ground again, over ditches, through hedgerows. One moment you are travelling upward into space. Another moment you hurtle sickeningly downward almost perpendicularly. Another moment you are tilting crazily far over to the left or to the right.

Tank battle hasn't even begun. Therefore you cannot afford to let yourself feel tired from this never-ending bumping and these maddening but vital earphones that keep your grim little world in touch with other similar little worlds. There is a lot of hard work ahead, work that will call for quick, clear-headed thinking and steady nerves. This, therefore, is not a time to feel tired. That will come later when the fight is all over and your deafened ears gradually adjust themselves to normal hearing.

In The Picture

The commander tells his officers what the whole situation is in other words he briefs them, or, as they say, "puts them in the picture." Everyone in that group knows the exact objective and why it must be reached immediately. Zero hour (which may be at any time of day or night) is decided upon. All wrist watches are synchronized.

Once the briefing is over the officers climb into their little scout cars and scatter back to their units. There they brief the officers under them and these in turn tell their subalterns, sergeants, corporals and buck privates. Finally everybody is "in the picture," which is what Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery insists upon on the eve of any battle, no matter which branch of the fighting services is concerned.

Presently it is almost zero hour—the moment for the attack. It is time to "get cracking," to start moving. The tank crews climb into their tanks, slam their hatches take their stations, adjust those tortuous earphones and wait for orders to proceed.

There are five men in every one of these tanks and each is trained to perform any one particular job. In front, below the level of the gun turret, there are two hatches barely wide enough for a man to crawl into or climb out of. In one hatch sits the tank driver. In the hatch alongside him sits the co-driver, who is also a machine-gunner.

In Battle Area

When the proper moment arrives the tank commander will give the direction in which the turret is to be swivelled and the range at which the six-pounder shall shoot. In the centre of the turret, alongside the breach of the six-pounder, sits the gunner, waiting his order to "fire". On his right sits the radio operator, who not only keeps the wireless sets and intercommunications phones in shape but also sees that everything is in readiness. Your earphones give you the word and away you go, headed ultimately for that vital ridge.

You are now in the battle area. Those skull-cracking earphones tell you what direction to travel and (as if you didn't know) what to beware of. The tanks may have split up into formations of varying sizes. The best one to get into is a group of three. The group makes a little triangle all its own. One tank takes the lead, with the two others branching out behind or two may forge ahead on a parallel route while the third one, completing the triangle, follows.

You are now starting up that prized ridge. The enemy is firing from somewhere and you have to rely on your tank commander to decide the next move.

The tank commander knows just what to do. By radio he orders one member of his triangue to bear right in the direction of the enemy anti-tank gunners and draw their fire. Then he tells his own crew and the crew of the tank making up the third member of the troop to bear left, take a semi-circular course and then blaze away at that anti-tank screen.

Knight In Armour

You split up accordingly. One tank—the one that is to attract the enemy's attention—trundles away in a cloud of dust. Another lumbers obediently to the left. Your own tank wobbles uncertainly straight ahead and your driver, who has not heard his instructions properly, ponders where to go.

Your tank commander is a knight in shining armour whose language isn't couched in metric phrases of epic poetry. "I said left, you fool"! he yells angrily over the inter-communication system to the tank driver, who, like everybody else aboard, is his tested team-mate and friend and with whom he can therefore exchange epithets with heat but without rancour. Very promptly you bear left.

You get into position some four or five hundred yards—may be more, maybe less—from that deadly anti-tank screen protecting the ridge that must be captured. Then over your earphones you hear the tank commander ordering "traverse right", and your turret, controlled by interior mechanism, swivels to the right. Next you hear the word "steady" meaning "hold it." Then a voice exclaims "on." Your six-pounder has been brought to bear on the enemy, who is busily shooting at the tank whose job it is to draw his fire.

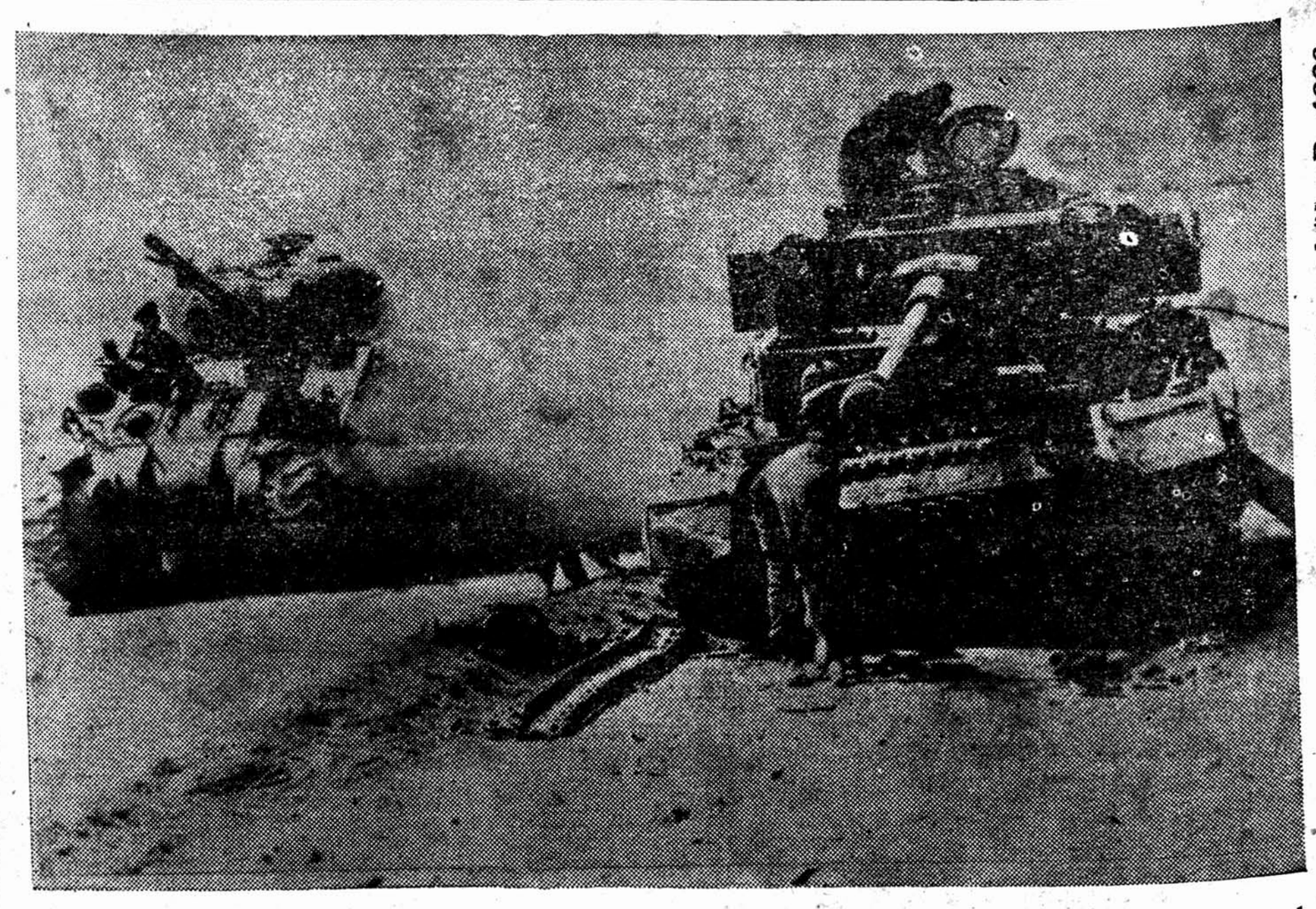
The tank commander has gauged the range. "Fire", he shouts. There is a blinding flash outside from the muzzle of the gun as its shell whizzes away. Inside, the tank is filled with hot blue smoke that smarts the eyes and claws at the throat. The gun has recoiled about eleven inches and sprung back into position again without hitting any of the three men in the turret who from experience know how to get out of the way. The shell case has plopped automatically into a chute and the wireless operator has reloaded.

By God! You Do!

Your gun goes off again and yet again. So does the six-pounder in the tank next to you. One or two minutes of this ear-splitting uproar follow and then, so to speak, all is clear. That anti-tank screen has been obliterated.

Other tank formations have had their own troubles. Maybe they have met other nests of enemy anti-tank people. Maybe they have had to wipe out machine-gun posts, which must be liquidated if the infantrymen coming up behind are to advance with a minimum number of casualties. Maybe they have struck unseen, cleverly concealed mines, death dealing contraptions about the shape of an apple pie but twice as thick.

On you go, you and everybody else, each one in his proper position, thanks to instructions received by those inescapable earphones. Your temples are bursting. Your throat is parched. Your bones are weary. But you reach that ridge, "By God, You do," as your sweating, wiry little tank-driver puts it. The commanding officer has said he wanted it. He can have it.—USOWI.



Some of the largest tank battles of all time have been fought recently in France. This Allied tank (left) raises a cloud of dust as it charges triumphantly past a German Mark IV tank which it disabled with a direct hit. The action took place in France near Paris and is typical of the thousands of such engagements which are going on all the time. The side which possesses a heavier weight of armour and fire power usually wins.

Two Russian Air Force ground crew members examine part of the equipment of a U. S. lend-lease bomber which has just been turned over to the Soviet Allies. The new air route through Alaska to Siberia and thence to Asia and the Russian front has greatly speeded up the delivery of these much-needed planes. After the war, the route will bring the Western Hemisphere closer to Russia and Asia. *Photos—U. S. O. W. I.*

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